CMP-SCMP 73 23

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

U.S. ~~Amer~~ican Consulate General
Hong Kong

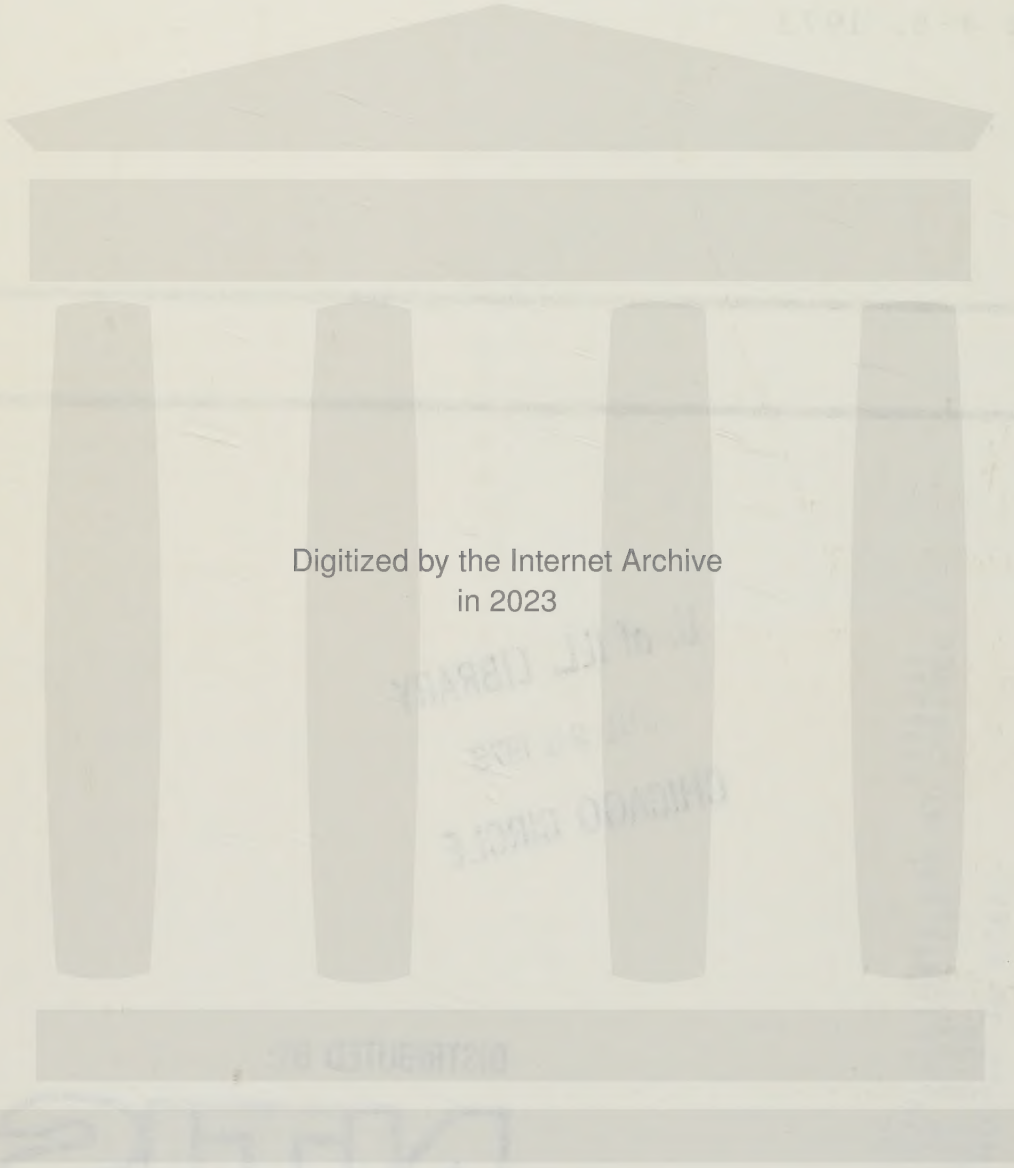
June 4-8, 1973

U. of ILL. LIBRARY
JUL 26 1973
CHICAGO CIRCLE

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023

https://archive.org/details/survey-of-peoples-republic-of-china-press_june-4-8-1973_23

CMP-SCMP-73-23

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5387-5390
June 4-8, 1973

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

RUSTICATED YOUTH

Strengthen Line Education and Carry Out Firmly the Party's Policy Relevant to Young Intellectuals 1

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Make A Clear Distinction between Two Lines of Cognition 5

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U S Department of Commerce
Springfield VA 22151

Page

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Marine Transportation Brigade of a Certain Unit under the PLA Shenyang Command Carries Out Sports Activities in Conjunction with Training and Non-Combative Duties at Sea 10

3rd Company of a Certain Unit under PLA Peking Command Carries Out Sports Activities, Building Up Its Fighting Strength 12

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Party Committee of Chungshan Medical College Leads Teachers and Medical Workers in Carrying Out Scientific Experiments for the Revolutionary Cause 13

PRODUCTIVE LABOR FOR CADRES

Cadres at Northeast China Steel Plant Take Part in Productive Labor 15

LITERATURE AND ART

Literature and Art by Masses in China 17

WRITERS AND ARTISTS

Chinese Writers and Artists Integrate Themselves with Workers, Peasants and Soldiers 20

Chinese Painter Makes Traditional Art Serve Socialism 22

EDUCATIONAL FILMS

Chinese Scientific and Educational Films Serve Socialist Construction 25

New Documentaries and Scientific Films Shown Throughout China 27

FILM PROJECTION TEAMS

Film Projection Teams Active in China's Rural Areas 28

RURAL HEALTH SERVICE

South China Hsien Improves Its Health Service 29

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFRICA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets OAU Anniversary and Assembly of Heads of State and Government 31

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Swimming Coaches Feted in Peking 32

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: "National Rights of Cambodian People Must Be Respected" 33

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Deputy Prime Minister and Wife Visit Chinese Army Unit 34

China, Greece Sign Three Agreements in Peking 35

Greek Deputy Prime Minister Macarezos Gives Return Banquet in Peking 35

Greek Deputy Prime Minister Leaves Peking for Hangchow 37

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Peking for Budapest 38

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Civil Engineering Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan 38

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves for Japan 39

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Party Vacationist Group Arrives in Peking 39

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Border Trade Delegation Leaves Peking 40

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Embassy in Peru Gives Reception for Arrival of Chinese Ship 40

Page

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Sino-Romanian Ship Survey Agreement Signed in Peking 41

CHINA AND UGANDA

First Uganda Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Chinese Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu 42

CHINA AND US

Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Meets American Friends 42

Huang Hua Gives Reception for Chinese Journalists Delegation 43

NATIONAL

NEW PLA CADRES

Nourish New Seedlings in Earnest 44

AMATEUR WRITERS

Attach Importance to the Training of a Workers Spare-Time Creation Force; Spare-Time Writers Create Large Quantities of Works of Literature and Art 49

Strengthen Leadership Over Workers' Spare-Time Literary and Art Creation, Ceaselessly Raise Level of Creative Work by Worker Writers 51

Booming Development of Workers' Spare-Time Literary and Art Creation Is Warmly Welcomed by the Broad Mass of Workers 53

DROUGHT FIGHTING

Scientific and Technical Symposium on Combating Drought in North China Held in Shihchiachuang 55

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

On Behalf of All-China Sports Federation, Chuang Tse-tung Invites Table Tennis Players of Taiwan Province to Asian-African-Latin American Tournament 59

HONG KONG AND MACAU

Mr. Chang Shih-chao Leaves Peking for Hongkong by Special Plane to Visit Relatives 60

Noted Hongkong Personage Feted in Peking 61

Page

PUBLICATIONS

Chinese Editions of Works by Marx and Engels off Press 62

Works of Fine Arts Published in China 62

RUSTICATION OF INTELLECTUAL YOUTH

Peking College Graduate Settles in Inner Mongolian Commune 64

GYMNASTICS

China's 1973 National Gymnastics Tournament 67

CONSUMER GOODS

More Varied Goods Supplied to South China National Minorities 68

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador 70

CHINA AND AFRICA

OAU Anniversary Marked in Peking 70

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: African People's Festival of Militant Unity 74

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Works on Friendship Commune 75

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception 76

BASKETBALL TEAM

Shanghai Men's Basketball Team Back in Peking 77

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Photo Exhibition Opens in Peking 77

CHINA AND CONGO

Sino-Congolese Economic and Technical Cooperation Protocol Signed in Brazzaville 78

Page

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Technical Symposium Closes in Peking 79

CHINA AND FRANCE

Delegation of France-China Friendship Association Leaves Peking for Southern China 79

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Deputy Prime Minister Arrives in Hangchow 80

Gift from Greek People Presented to Chinese People 81

Shanghai Banquet Honors Greek Deputy Prime Minister Macarezos 82

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Receives Chinese Agronomists' Group 83

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Arrives in Budapest 84

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Friendly Personages Leave Peking for Southern China 84

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Mr. Eijun Otani 85

Liao Cheng-chih Sends Message of Condolence to Otani's Family 85

Chao Po-chu Sends Message to Condolences to Family of the Reverend Eijun Otani 86

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Minister of External Affairs, Tourism and Emigration Arrive in Peking 86

Chinese and Mauritian Ministers Hold Talks in Peking 87

Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet for Mauritius Minister Duval 87

CHINA AND MEXICO

Liu Ai-feng, Chou Pei-yuan Meet Mexican Guests 89

Page

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fetes Korean Journalists Delegation 89

Peking Banquet Honors Korean Party Vacationist Group 90

Korean Art Troupe Leaves Peking for Nanking 92

Korean Mansudae Art Troupe of Pyongyang Arrives in Nanking 93

TENNIS TEAM

Chinese Tennis Team Back in Peking 94

CHINA AND US

Chief of Chinese Liaison Office in US Leaves Peking for Post 94

Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Meets American Writer 95

Chinese Gymnastic Team Concludes Visit to Philadelphia 95

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets FRG Economic Delegation 97

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Lusaka 97

NATIONAL

PARTY LEADERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Unremittingly Strengthen Unity Among the "Squad Members" of the Party Committee 98

Bring the Role of Fighting Bastion of Party Organizations Fully into Play 101

Party Committee of No. 4 Mine Under Yangch'uan Mining Bureau Concretely Strengthens Party's Centralized Leadership 104

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Raise the Theoretical Level and the Consciousness of Implementing Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line 107

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

A Talk on Teaching Our Sons and Daughters To Go To Do Farming in the Countryside - by Chao Hung-chang 110

Educated Chinese Youth Loves Living in Countryside 115

PUBLICATIONS

Complete Works of Marx and Engels, Vols. 24 and 28, and Capital in Three Volumes Published 117

HONG KONG AND MACAU

Visiting Group of Hong Kong Sports Circles Leaves Kwangchow 118

PRODUCTIVE LABOR FOR CADRES

North China Rural Cadres Participate in Collective Productive Labor 118

AMATEUR THEATRICALS

Amateur Art Troupes in Tibet 121

RURAL ROAD NETWORK

East China Hilly Province Expands Road Network 122

SILK PRODUCTION

Well-Known Silk Mill Increases Variety of Its Products 123

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Independence Day of Afghanistan Marked in Peking 125

CHINA AND AFRICAN STATES

Peking Reception Marks OAU Anniversary and African Liberation Day 125

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Leader Receives Visiting Chinese Comrades 127

Albanian Cyclists and Weightlifters Arrive in Peking 128

Albanian Cycling and Weightlifting Teams Feted in Peking 128

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Trade Mission Leaves South China City for Home 129

Li Meng-hua Meets Australian Swimming Coaches Delegation 129

Page

Delegation of Australian Swimming Coaches Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking 130

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chairman of British Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Arrives in Peking 131

Britain-China Air Service Agreement Negotiating Team Arrives in Peking 131

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Women's Volleyball Team Leaves Nanking for Shanghai 132

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN CHINA

Foreign Diplomats Visit Northeast China 132

CHINA AND GREECE

Communique on Greek Deputy Prime Minister Nikolaos Macarezos' Visit to China 133

Greek Deputy Prime Minister Leaves Shanghai for Home 134

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Gives Banquet for Japanese Delegation of Governors and Mayors 135

Gift from Japanese Liberal Democratic Party Delegation Presented to Tsinghua University 136

Chinese Friendship Group Welcomed in Japan 137

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Ambassador to China Gives Dinner to Returning Chinese Medical Delegation 138

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying Meet Mauritian Minister and Ambassador to China 138

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican National Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Feted in Peking 139

Page

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Vacationist Group of Korean Workers' Party in Peking 140

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Peking Football Team Visits Haiphong 141

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception to Pakistan National Defense College Delegation 142

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Noted Palestinian Painter Feted in Peking 142

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Democratic Yemen Ambassador to China 143

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian University President Arrives in Peking 143

CHINA AND US

Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets US Scientists Delegation 144

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Liu Hsi-yao Meet US Scientists Delegation 144

Chinese Journalists Delegation Visits Boston 145

Chih Chun, Chou Pei-yuan Meet American Guests 146

Friendly American Personage Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 146

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Leading Member of Chinese Geological Bureau Leaves Peking for FRG 147

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Experts of WMO Secretariat Leave Peking 147

Page

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Receives Chinese Government Delegation 148

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee Members of a Certain Regiment under the PLA Peking Command Help Basic-Level Cadres Inherit and Develop Our Army's Fine Traditions 149

LITERATURE AND ART

Importance Must Be Attached To Grasping of Ideology of Creation - by Fang Yun 153

Seize the Key Link of Line Struggle in the Realm of Literature and Art - by Ch'en Ch'un-ho 158

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

A Bit of Understanding About Insisting on Regarding Society as a Factory 161

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Care Taken To Train and Improve Minority Cadres 163

FISHERY SCHOOL

Carry Out Study on the One Hand and Production on the Other 165

RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTH

Countryside Is Also University--How a Chinese Young Man Matures 169

AMATEUR WRITERS

Song Writers in China Work Among Masses 172

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

Worker-Cadres Run Southwest China Cotton Mill 174

IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Ancient Irrigation System in Northwest China Transformed 176

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Military Delegation Arrives in Peking 178

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Delegation of Australian Swimming Coaches Leaves Peking 178

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chairman of British Communist Party (L-M) Feted in Peking 179

British Friends Feted in Peking 179

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Another Instance of Soviet Revisionists' Sham Support, Real Betrayal 180

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Civil Engineering Delegation Calls on Japanese Transport Minister 182

Delegation of Asia Agronomic Exchanges Association of Japan Arrives in Peking 182

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Foreign Minister and Vice Foreign Minister Continue Talks with Mauritian Minister 183

Mauritian Minister Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking 183

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican National Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Welcomed in Peking 184

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China and Embassy Comrades Work on Friendship Commune 185

Comrade Kim Il Sung Receives Chinese Women's Delegation 186

Korean Mansudae Art Troupe of Pyongyang Gives Song and Dance Performance in Nanking 186

Page

CHINA AND US

Hsieh Hua Meets North American Replantation Mission 188

American Guests Leave Peking for Shanghai 188

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Chiao Kuan-hua and Li Chiang Meet FRG Economic Delegation 189

FRG Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai and Hangchow 189

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 4, 1973

No. 5387

****
* NATIONAL *
****

RUSTICATED YOUTH

Strengthen Line Education and Carry Out Firmly the Party's Policy Relevant to Young Intellectuals

- The Party committee of the Hsiangyang commune of T'ien-ch'ang hsien, Anhwei, shows concern for the rusticated young intellectuals in production and livelihood

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 21, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Hofei, May 20, 1973) The Party committee of Hsiangyang commune, T'iench'ang hsien, Anhwei Province, directs practical efforts toward proper ideological and political line education for rusticated young intellectuals and the firm implementation of various policies to show them concern in their production work and their everyday life. The rusticated young intellectuals are enabled to grow up healthily in the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside.

In May 1970 and October 1971, two groups of young intellectuals of Shanghai went to Hsiangyang commune to settle in the production teams. The Party organizations at various levels of this commune and the poor and lower-middle peasants filled with profound proletarian feelings seriously carried out settlement and reception work. To strengthen leadership over the rusticated young intellectuals, the commune and its brigades have set up leading groups with deputy secretaries placed in charge of intellectual youth work. Production teams have also been staffed with political instructors, production tutors and livelihood management workers. The commune Party committee also held a study class in which commune and brigade cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants may repeatedly study the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao and to penetratingly criticize the crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of wrecking the young intellectuals' effort to follow the road of integration with workers and peasants. Everyone is enabled to further raise his consciousness of the training and education of young intellectuals. The Party organizations at various levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants also closely link the

practice of the three major revolutionary movements with ideological and political line education for the rusticated young intellectuals, to help them firmly foster the idea of striking root in the countryside.

After seven female young intellectuals of the Tach'ing-style-participation-in-production-team group of Chiehpei brigade came to settle down here, the old brigade head and political instructor Ch'ung Hsün of the group invited old poor peasant Wang Tseng-chiang to recall the bitter past in the light of the sweet present and give class education and education on future prospects for their benefit. Under the patient education of the old brigade head and the poor and lower-middle peasants, the seven female young intellectuals of this group continuously raised their consciousness and showed a more passionate love for the new socialist village.

In giving rusticated young intellectuals re-education, the Party committee of Hsiangyang commune pays attention to showing them concern politically and giving them training and constantly organizing them to participate in the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of style and in revolutionary mass criticism in a struggle with a handful of class enemies who are trying to sabotage the rustication of young intellectuals. They are enabled to receive tempering and develop skills under trying circumstances and in the storm of class struggle.

The class struggle in Ch'ungying production team of Paoch'iao brigade was a quite complicated affair. Five young intellectuals, including Kuo Shih-hai, assigned to settle down with this team, at first felt "nothing can be done" to receive re-education in this production team. Secretary Liu Chang-ch'in of the commune Party committee and chairman Chou Tzu-hung of the brigade revolutionary committee joined them in studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause are produced in mass struggle and grow up through tempering in the big storm of the revolution." They were encouraged to forge ahead in the storm of class struggle. Thereafter, Kuo Shih-hai and his colleagues energetically took up labor and showed support for collective interests in every way in a resolute struggle against capitalist tendencies and evil trends and bad habits. With the support of the upper-level Party organizations, they joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in smashing the disruptive activities of the class enemy. In class struggle, Kuo Shih-hai received tempering and gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. He was elected deputy secretary of the Party branch of the brigade.

The Party committee of Hsiangyang commune pays attention to the firm implementation of the Party's policy relevant to young intellectuals, and fervently helps them solve problems and difficulties in their everyday life. This stimulates their healthy growth in the countryside. Funds for the settlement of young intellectuals are appropriated and accounted for under the unified command of the commune. Concerning food rations, fuel, cooking oil, and medical treatment, the young intellectuals are treated on an equal footing with the local commune members. For labor remuneration, the practice of sharing the same remuneration for the same labor with the local commune members is followed.

To help them receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and create excellent study and livelihood conditions for them, this commune has built housing for the young intellectuals to a standard generally approaching that for the poor and lower-middle peasants. Every placed-with-the-team group have a bedroom, a study room, a storage room and a kitchen plus a pig sty, a vegetable garden, a walled enclosure, broadcast facilities, etc.

To protect the physical health of the young intellectuals, the Party committee of the commune makes three checks a year. When winter comes with big flakes of snow whitening their doors, the commune checks one team after another to see to their proper needs. When summer comes with the rainy season, the commune checks housing from door to door for any sign of damage and for any leakage. In the heat of summer, the commune went deep into the midst of the young intellectuals' dormitories and their kitchens to make a careful check of their living and health and sanitation conditions. Problems unearthed are solved in time. Concerning those rusticated educable children, the Party organizations at various levels of the commune and the poor and lower-middle peasants show them as great concern and care. Those who give a good showing are cited and given encouragement. They are put into bold use in accordance with their special skills.

The Party organizations at various levels of Hsiangyang commune and the poor and lower-middle peasants took the solution of the problem of self-sufficiency in livelihood as a key one in helping young intellectuals strike root in the countryside. They are encouraged and helped to work with their own hands toward the goal of an abundant supply of clothing and an adequate supply of food. Their capacity for independent living is fostered.

When they first arrived at the countryside, the six male and female young intellectuals of Ch'ichuang participation-in-the-team group of Ch'angan brigade did not know how to do cooking and how to cultivate vegetables. Yang Cheng-shan, a deputy head of the production brigade and an old poor peasant, rolled up his bedding and headed for the young intellectuals' dormitory to study, do labor and live with them and teach them to do cooking, cultivate vegetables, feed pigs and raise chickens. They are also helped to economize in the use of food and fodder grass. When the firewood and weed supplies are running low, Yang Cheng-shan would call on them to go to the edges of fields and field ridges to collect weeds on their own and dry them as firewood. When the young intellectuals return to Shanghai on family visits, Yang Cheng-shan would take care of the vegetable garden and tend their household affairs for them. With the help of Yang Cheng-shan who taught them by words and deeds, the young intellectuals of this group have all learned to do cooking, cultivate vegetables, feed pigs and raise chickens.

By making use of spare time after labor, they energetically reclaim land to cultivate vegetables, and take up sidelines. From 1971, they have harvested 3,500 catties of vegetables of various kinds, 200 catties of soy bean and 35 catties of rapeseed. They have also raised four pigs and 48 chickens. For two consecutive years, they have achieved self-sufficiency in livelihood. At

present, the 40 placed-with-the-team groups of the whole commune have basically achieved the aim of every household having grain to spare and having vegetable fields to cultivate and achieving self-sufficiency in food and vegetables.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Make A Clear Distinction Between Two Lines of Cognition

- An account of a philosophical discussion meeting of the steel-casting workshop of the Talien Industrial and Mining Rolling Stock Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 21, 1973)

Last year, the steel-casting workshop of the Talien Industrial and Mining Rolling Stock Works turned out a power molding machine for casting sand molds, which raised the efficiency four times, slashed personnel by half, and markedly improved the quality of products. Not long ago, the workshop summed up its experience and called a philosophical discussion meeting to distinguish between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism and between the two lines of cognition.

At the meeting, old master worker Li Pao-lien who took part in the making of the said machine first said, "The successful manufacture of the first power mold-making machine is mainly because of work being preceded by a correct designing program." Some people asked, "With a designing program preceding the manufacture of a machine would this not become a case of transcendentalism by starting from 'the subjective to the objective'?" They then discussed this problem.

Does Preceding Production With a Designing Program Mean Starting From the "Subjective to the Objective"?

Production group head Chao Tien-hung said, "In our manufacture of machines, just as in seeking innovations and doing other things, we must first have a plan of sorts. This shows that people's practice is conscious and purposeful. The question is where does this plan come from. Chairman Mao said, 'The viewpoint of practice is the first and primary viewpoint of dialectical-materialistic epistemology.' Recognition of practice preceding knowledge is dialectical-materialistic epistemology. Denial that knowledge comes from practice and that knowledge is the reflection of the objective world means idealist transcendentalism. Did the program for the designing of our first power mold-making machine depart from practice?"

Master worker Li replied conclusively, "Of course not." Some comrades further asked, "We have no previous practical experience in the manufacture of this kind of machine. What does this case of practice mean?" Therefore, everyone reviewed the process of the birth of this program.

In the recent two years, the production tasks of this workshop have been doubled. The old mold-making method in use just could not catch up. People began to think of making molds with machines. But what kind of a machine was to be turned out? They had no idea at all. Later, everyone got an inspiration from the power sand oscillator for sifting sand. When so used, it could shake loose large lumps of hardened dry sand. Then could it not

likewise shake loose moist sand into compactness if applied to mold-making? Shaking sand into compact and solid molds is a fundamental demand of mold-making technology. With the principle of the sand-sifting machine for reference, everyone joined in working out a designing program for a power compactness vibrator. The power compactness vibrator is the heart of a mold-making machine. With this hurdle cleared, and guided by the technological demands of the mold-making process everyone again checked the structure of a similar machine. Such knotty programs involving mechanical motion such as lifting, overturning, conveying of sand molds, etc., were solved. The designing program for the first power mold-making machine was finished very quickly.

Such a review made everyone clearly see that the program had surely preceded the manufacture of our first power mold-making machine and yet it had in turn been preceded by many other mold-making machines and such like machines, the design being a result of a combination of the practical experience of the workers and technical personnel with that of others. How could have thought been given to the making of a mold-making machine in the absence of objective production needs? Without an investigation and analysis and a comprehensive study of the power sand-sifting machine and other similar machines, the program for an electric mold-making machine could not have been worked out. Therefore, though a program precedes the manufacture of the machine, it is not something subjectively produced prior to practice. Since the program is a product of practice, to turn out a machine according to this program does not mean a line of cognition represented by idealist transcendentalism but a line of cognition represented by the materialist theory of reflection. The idea of starting from "the subjective to the objective" advocated by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i that separates the knowing of the world from the transformation of the world, negates practice as the basis of knowledge and turns upside down the relations between the objective and the subjective and between practice and knowledge is nothing but idealist transcendentalism through and through.

At this point, some people asked, "The program is a product of practice but in the absence of a mold-making machine, one is designed and produced. How is this to be explained? In terms of the theory of reflection, how is this reflected?" After hearing this, master worker Fu presiding over the meeting immediately led everyone in a discussion:

Why Is There Creativity To a Designing Program That Comes From Practice?

Chang Shou-yüan, head of the workshop technical innovation group, said, "If we stress only the source of knowledge and not the role of knowledge, the enigma about why there is creativity to a designing program that comes from practice will not be solved. Dialectical materialism holds that knowledge is not a negative and passive reflection of the objective world but a spontaneous reflection and transformation of the world. So, dialectical-materialistic epistemology is a theory of reflection of the spontaniety of revolution. Chairman Mao said, "We admit that in the general history of development, matter determines consciousness and social existence dictates its knowledge, but at the same time, we further admit and must admit the opposite role of consciousness and the opposite effect of social existence on social awareness."

The power mold-making machine vibrator program comes from the sand-sifting oscillator and yet is not 100 percent copy-work but a result only after repeated tests and a lot of remaking and manufacturing work based on the visual data obtained, with an eye to the needs of mold-making technology. For instance, our tests show the role played by the sand-sifting oscillator in shaking sand molds into compactness, but also show its incompatible factors such as a low vibration rate, a wide oscillation and a swing to the left and to the right. Through such measures as increasing the revolution of the motor, etc., we improve on the incompatible factors and thus design a program for a power vibrator suited to mold-making technology. This is a manifestation of the **spontaneith of man's knowledge.** If we should negate the spontaneity of subjective knowledge and take man's knowledge as nothing more than a camera to reproduce in a rigid and fixed way the true features of objective things, then we may as well be negating man's creativity, thus providing a theoretical basis for the "crawling behind at a snail's pace" idea of borrowing from and copying foreign things in their entirety.

After a full discussion on the spontaneous leap from perceptual to rational knowledge, everyone again associated practice with an illustration of the point that "matter can turn into consciousness and consciousness into matter." Citing a few examples, technician Chu Chia-shih said, "The power sand-mold transporting car of the power mold-making machine must stop automatically on reaching a certain place to meet production needs. In designing, we not only install a position-fixing switch but also, in line with the law of inertia, anticipate the continued motion of the car after the turning off of its electric current and consciously add an elastic braking device. As a result, in practice, we achieve the expected results. This shows that only with a correct knowledge of the world can we spontaneously transform the world.

Then how does consciousness turn into matter? Everyone held that the conversion of consciousness into matter, just as the conversion of matter into consciousness, is guided by practice as a determining factor. Even given the most perfect designing program, a machine cannot be produced for lack of machine-making labor. The idea of "trying to give play to spiritual strength in place of material strength" advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i is nothing but a negation of such a materialist principle as matter first and consciousness second. Its essence is opposition to revolutionary practice. If we just see knowledge as something relying on practice and thus underrate or negate the activism of man's subjective knowledge, we are likely to get bogged down in the mechanical materialistic theory of see only the material and not the human factor. Conversely, if we just see the spontaneous role of knowledge and even magnify such a role and negate knowledge as coming from practice and being necessarily tested in practice, then we would slip down into the quagmire of subjective idealism.

At this point, young worker Kao Shao-hua asked, "Knowledge often is not gained at once. Yet in manufacturing our first power mold-making machine, despite great setbacks, we succeeded the first time we put the machine into production. How could this be explained?" Thereupon, all again discussed this point:

With the Power Machine Successfully Put into Production At the First Try, Could It Be Said That Knowledge Is "Gained At Once"?

Little Kao had scarcely finished when an old master worker first read out a quotation from Chairman Mao, "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." Then he referred to a process of thrice altering the sand-carrying winnowing device. The sand-carrying winnowing device is the last hurdle in installing the power mold-making machine. Through it, sand conveyed from the air can be carried to the sand box automatically and accurately and to exact quantity specifications. It was originally rated as a very simple device. Only in the course of installation did we find that if too long, the device would be a hindrance to operation, and, if too short, it would prevent the transportation of sand. At first, we fitted out the winnowing device with a valve. A test in practice showed this to be impracticable. Such a ponderous thing folded up at a 180-degree angle up and down could not be moved manually and involves more complications, if move mechanically. Later, it was technician Chu Chia-shih who offered a good plan and designed an inclined track allowing the winnowing device to slide overhead.

Summing up, Chu Chia-shih said, "This is a case of suffering one set-back to get a little more knowledge. Without the first program for the valve, the second method could not have been thought out."

The old master worker said, "This method really proved workable. The winnowing device could move back and forward. The problem of sand not reaching its destination and the process being a hindrance was solved. Yet new problems were encountered in practice. For different jobs, large and small, the winnowing device had better be adjustable to different angles for sand conveyance. For the third time, Old Chu studied with everyone and designed the installation of an automatic tap. The device was at last made stretchable and adjustable to different angles. Only then was 'freedom' of sand conveyance achieved. With problems like the sand-carrying winnowing device solved one by one, the power mold-making machine proved a success the first time it was put into production."

The episode about improving on the sand-carrying winnowing device thrice set everyone to thinking. Why should there be "three improvements"? This is because objective things are complex. To look for their laws calls for many repetitions of practice. Why should success come the first time the machine was put into production? This is because only after many repetitions of the process from practice to knowledge and from knowledge to practice again can the law for machine-making be gradually grasped. This enables the subjective to reflect the objective with a high degree of accuracy.

The comrades said, "The process of transformation from failure into success is one of the subjective and the objective seeking unity in practice. An important experience that we must absorb is that we must solve the concrete problems one by one before production, thus creating conditions for the successful operation of the machine the moment it is put into production."

With the mold-making machine proving a success at the first try, does this mean that we have known everything about mold-making machines? The comrades of the steel-casting workshop said, "As far as the trial manufacture of this mold-making machine is concerned, our knowledge is complete, but as far as the development of production is concerned, our knowledge of the mold-making machine will never be complete, nor can the current stage knowledge of the mold-making machine be in any way treated as the 'ultimate truth'." In fact, in the operation of the first trial-manufactured power mold-making machine, there was discovered room for improvement in many places. Therefore, we again designed and trial-made a second power mold-making machine. Compared with the first, this machine was a big improvement in eight places, its mold-making capacity being three times as large as the first. This shows that in the struggle to understand the world and transform the world, we must make continuous revolution and make continuous progress along the line of from practice to knowledge, and again from practice to knowledge.

- By Our Correspondent

* * *

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Marine Transportation Brigade of A Certain Unit under the PLA Shenyang Command Carries Out Sports Activities in Conjunction with Training and Non-Combative Duties at Sea

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 20, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shenyang dated May 19, 1973) A marine transportation brigade of a certain unit under the PLA Shenyang Command vigorously carries out mass sports activities in conjunction with training and non-combative duties at sea, thereby further strengthening the commanders and fighters physically, drawing closer the ties between officers and men. A scene of vigor and vitality, unity and militancy appears in the whole brigade.

This brigade has the fine tradition of carrying out mass sports activities. More than ten years ago when this brigade had just been set up, many of its fighters were not accustomed to life at sea. At that time, in the light of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Develop physical education, promote people's health," the Party committee of this brigade organized all to carry out swimming, rowing and other sports activities actively, accustoming the commanders and fighters gradually to life at sea. It saw through practice the important role played by the carrying out of sports activities in heightening fighting strength. Therefore, it paid closer attention to this work. It charged some people exclusively with the task of leading the unfolding of sports activities in this brigade and called upon the leading cadres at all levels to take part in these activities.

Leading cadres at the brigade level also organized a "veteran fighters' team" to carry out competitions in various athletic events with the fighters. In the swimming season every year, leading cadres at all levels took the lead in jumping into water to train themselves. Whether on land or in the boat, Ting Feng-chih, leader of this brigade who was in his forties, perseveringly joined the fighters in participating in sports activities. When he was at sea on board boat "203" and when the boat rode at anchor, he got together with the fighters to do physical exercise to broadcast music on the deck. When the boat was berthed, he led the fighters to climb hills and play basketball games. He also made use of odd bits of time when he was free while carrying out non-combative tasks and got together with all fighters to do a long-distance swim. The fighters said: "With the leaders going in the fore, we are more enthusiastic in carrying out sports activities."

In the light of the fact that the boat is seldom moored and that activity is limited in the boat, this brigade actively carries out sports activities on a small scale and by various means. Each boat is taken as a small playground. When the boat rides at anchor, the fighters do physical exercise and play games of tug-of-war and rope throw. When the boat is berthed, the fighters organize ball games with the garrison unit and the fishermen on the island. Even a small boat with a crew of only ten also organizes a basketball team, bringing the sports appliances along and carrying out sports activities wherever it may be.

While conducting mass sports activities, this brigade adheres to the principle of hard work and plain living and arouses the masses to work with their own hands to solve the problem of shortage of appliances. When backboards and baskets for basketball games are lacking, they make them by using the odd bits of wood and steel ribs obtained after repairing the boat. They also make use of rejects and used materials to build a horizontal bar, parallel bars, a hanging seesaw and some ten other kinds of sports equipment. In the course of physical training, the commanders and fighters are not particular about the conditions but adopt means according to circumstances. When the boat is going on a voyage, they put two dining tables together in the narrow cabin and play table tennis on it. When the boat comes to an island, they pick up a piece of torn net, mount it on two poles and play volleyball. As a result of perseveringly carrying out physical training, the commanders and fighters effectively build themselves up physically. This better guarantees accomplishment of their tasks of transportation at sea.

* * *

3rd Company of A Certain Unit under PLA Peking Command Carries Out Sports Activities, Building Up Its Fighting Strength

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 20, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Peking dated May 19, 1973) The 3rd Company of a certain unit under the PLA Peking Command perseveringly carries out mass sports activities, thereby better activating its life and building up its fighting strength.

The 3rd company is a heavy machine gun company. During a march and in training, its fighters have to carry weapons weighing several dozen catties for each man so that much of their physical strength is spent in this way. In the light of this characteristic, the Party branch often organizes its commanders and fighters to carry out sports activities so as to strengthen them physically. Whether living in their camps or carrying out outdoor duties, they carry out sports activities wherever they may be.

The company once came to carry out military training in Yenshan Mountain area. Time was short and the tasks were heavy. After unified planning, the Party branch made rational use of the time available and organized all to climb mountains and to run a long-distance race, effectively building up the strength of the commanders and fighters for marches in a mountain area. Later, this company came to a farm to carry out production. Again, taking into consideration the characteristic that the farm was small and sports appliances were scarce, the fighters carried out such activities as calisthenics, tug of war, horizontal bar exercises, high jump and long jump. They also went on their own initiative to arrange friendly matches with the neighboring communes and factories, thereby not only training themselves physically but also drawing closer the ties between the army and the people.

As a result of perseveringly carrying out mass sports activities for a long time, the 3rd company further increased its fighting strength. In the past, in a drill of climbing mountains of more than 600 meters high and with a gradient of more than 70 degrees, the fighters took almost 40 minutes to reach the top empty-handed; now they do the same exercise with full gear but need only 20 minutes to reach the peak.

* * *

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Party Committee of Chungshan Medical College Leads Teachers and Medical Workers in Carrying Out Scientific Experiments for the Revolutionary Cause

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 20, 1973)

(NCNA Canton, May 19, 1973) During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committee of Chungshan Medical College, Canton, strengthens education in ideology and political line for the teachers and medical workers and leads them in carrying out scientific research actively for the revolutionary cause, with due consideration of the practice of teaching and medical service. Excellent results have been achieved.

Since 1970, this medical college has achieved inspiring results in carrying out nine major projects of scientific research in conjunction with the practice of teaching and medical work. Some of these achievements have already been applied in clinical work. For instance, the No. 2 hospital attached to this college had scored rather good results in applying the new acupunctural therapy in saving a patient from shock resulting from infectious toxication. This helped raise the efficiency of clinical emergency treatment. The medical department of this hospital studied the use of Chinese herbal medicine to cure heart disease characteristic of sclerosis of the coronary artery and had treated more than 100 cases of this disease with good results. The pharmacological seminar has begun to apply clinically the new medicine which it had studied to effect emergency cure to the bite by highly poisonous snakes. Some of these achievements in scientific research have been set forth in theses while others have been included in teaching materials.

The Party committee of Chungshan Medical College perseveringly upholds Chairman Mao's viewpoint that practice is primary, arouses the teachers and medical workers to repeatedly criticize the idealist transcendentalism disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, organizes them to go by stages and by groups into the first line of the three great revolutionary movements to investigate some of the common and recurrent diseases and to prevent and cure these diseases. This helps change the former situation that scientific research was alienated from reality. The members of the Party committee of the cancer hospital attached to this medical college often lead the scientific researchers to make scientific inspection at the basic level. In and after 1970, they have gone to four hsien to carry out general examination for tumors for 430,000 people, gaining a good grasp of incidence of this disease in these areas, preliminarily summing up the major characteristics of nasopharyngeal cancer at the early stage. This furnishes valuable data for the further unfolding of research in this disease.

Old doctor Li Chen-ch'uan has been studying nasopharyngeal cancer for more than 20 years. Being separated from reality, he formerly scored hardly any results. In the past few years, he went many times to make inspections in the

areas where the incidence of nasopharyngeal cancer was rather high. He repeatedly compared and distinguished between the normal conditions of the nose and the pharynx and the changed condition when they were diseased. He saw some cases of early-stage nasopharyngeal cancer which he had never seen before. On the basis of having acquired a great deal of first-hand information and the data obtained through various kinds of research, he put forth his view of the changed conditions before the occurrence of nasopharyngeal cancer. His view attracted close attention from the hospital.

Wu Hsiu-jung, director of the pharmacological seminar, has been engaged in research on snake-bite antidotes for many years. Being separated from reality, she took a tortuous path in the past. In the past few years, she raised her consciousness of the line struggle and actively shouldered the heavy loads of teaching and scientific research. She went many times to make investigations and paid visits to the Five-Fingered Mountains on Hainan Island, where she received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, humbly sought advice from the local herbalists and went up the mountains to gather medicinal herbs. She collected more than 80 folk prescriptions and more than 100 varieties of herbal medicine for curing snake-bite. After repeated pharmacological experiments, analysis and comparisons and sifting, she eventually developed through research a new snake-bite antidote for curing the bites of such highly poisonous snakes as the gold-ring snake (金环蛇) and the silver-ring snake (银环蛇), and began applying this antidote to clinical use.

Not long ago, a worker was bitten and poisoned by a silver-ring snake. His natural breathing had stopped for 46 hours. Thanks to the application of this snake-bite antidote and emergency treatment by the combined therapy of Western medicine and Chinese traditional medicine, he recovered from the illness.

In the course of leading scientific research, the Party committee of Chungshan Medical College pays attention to leading the teachers and the medical workers to criticize the bourgeois attitude toward study and to establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people.

After receiving tempering during the great proletarian cultural revolution and with the patient help of the Party organization and the masses, an old professor of the medical department of the No. 1 hospital attached to this medical college raised his consciousness of carrying out scientific research for the revolutionary cause. The Party committee of the hospital encouraged him to conscientiously sum up his experience of clinical practice. After being posted as deputy director of the medical department, he was given three assistants to help his work. He was deeply touched by the concern shown by the Party organization. He took out the data of clinical diagnoses of symptoms of medical cases which he had collected and arranged in the past years and got together with other doctors to amend and revise them and eventually compiled a book, entitled, "Differential Diagnostics of Symptoms of Medical Cases."

Now, the teachers and medical workers of this medical college are working ever more actively for the revolutionary cause, and the atmosphere of scientific research is becoming more and more enlivened in this medical college.

* * *

PRODUCTIVE LABOR FOR CADRES

Cadres at Northeast China Steel Plant Take Part in Productive Labor

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 24, 1973)

at the talien steel plant in the seaside city of luta, northeast china, i was introduced to a man in a helmet and overalls in the office building. he was chang mai, deputy secretary of the plant communist party committee, just back after doing his labour stint in a workshop.

cadre participation in productive labour is an important principle in the management of china's socialist enterprises. it has become an established practice in all factories and mines in northeast china and other parts of the country.

at the talien steel plant, for example, each of the seven main leading cadres of the plant party committee and plant management has selected a workshop as a base where they worked regularly with the rank and file and make investigations. other administrative cadres do their stints one day a week, and they also join in building workshops, reservoirs and other projects, generally putting in three months a year.

since they work at the grassroots and keep in close contact with the masses and the current situation, they are able to pinpoint and solve problems promptly and give more effective leadership.

hsiao yung-chih, secretary of the plant party committee and chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, often works in the steelmaking workshop, which has the highest labour intensity. many times when he returns from conferences in shenyang or peking, he goes not to his office, but straight to the shop to work alongside the rank and file and chat with them during work breaks.

hsiao yung-chih gave me an example to show how he had benefited by doing this. "for some time, " he said, "i worked at an electric furnace, charging dolomite into it shovelful by shovelful with the workers. the intense heat and the fatigue made me understand how urgently a charging device was needed." at his suggestion, workers and technicians cooperated and, through experiments, produced an automatic charging machine which has since become a standard part of the plant's electric furnaces.

chang mai and li hao-yi, deputy secretaries of the plant party committee and vice-chairmen of the plant revolutionary committee, are both veterans who joined the revolution over three decades ago. they often go to workshops and construction sites to live and work with

the rank and file. in order to step up steel output, the plant needed more oxygen and decided to make oxygen separation equipment itself. li hao-yi went to the machinery workshop and joined the workers and technicians in carrying out experiments. after overcoming many difficulties, they turned out the oxygen separation equipment ahead of schedule.

model worker chiang lien-hung is now a standing committee member of the plant party committee. he is always in the workshops except when he has to attend important meetings of the committee. in the past few years, the technical innovations squad headed by him has made a dozen major technical innovations, including important improvements on electric furnaces.

formerly the heating furnaces had a water-cooling system, and large amounts of heat escaped without being used. while repairing the furnaces, chiang lien-hung noticed that the irrational structure caused the waste. with the approval of the plant party committee, he led a group of experienced workers and technicians in tackling the problem. they designed and built an air-cooling system and then, in 39 days of hard work, completed a power plant which makes use of the waste heat to generate 70,000 kwh of electricity a day, almost enough to meet the needs of two workshops.

participation in productive labour by the cadres has strengthened their ties with the masses. the director of the no. 1 steel rolling workshop, liu shu-teh, often worked in the workshop when he was promoted from the rank and file 20 years ago. later, influenced by the revisionist line, he stayed in the office most of the time and guided production on top. he became more and more detached from the workers.

during the cultural revolution, with the help of the workers, li shu-teh came to understand that he had lost the fine qualities of the working people and become bureaucratic. he made a serious self-criticism and pledged to change his style of work.

he now spends most of his time in productive labour, having heart-to-heart talks with workers and soliciting their views and opinions. he has rebuilt his fraternal ties with the workers, who often seek him out and consult him on personal as well as production problems. "he is a cadre of one heart with us," they said.

chou chuan-teh, a worker with 30 years of experience, said: "in the old society i began working at the age of 13. the boss and superintendents were overlords sitting on the backs of the workers. wallowing in luxury and pleasure-seeking themselves, they forced us to work like animals.

"now our cadres do as chairman mao teaches -- 'seek not official posts, but revolution'. they have as

much sweat on their brows as we do, and their hearts are linked with ours." his words expressed the feelings of the workers of the plant.

the example set by cadres has fired the workers with enthusiasm. steel output of the plant last year was 70 per cent higher than in the peak year before the cultural revolution began. labour productivity more than doubled. the plant again fulfilled the state plan in the first four months of this year with steel output up 6.4 per cent, compared with the same 1972 period.

LITERATURE AND ART

Literature and Art by Masses in China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

the great proletarian cultural revolution has stimulated mass creative activities in literature and art in china.

many poems, cartoons, songs, dances, stories and dramas created all over china during the cultural revolution come from worker, peasant or soldier amateur writers and artists. these people take a direct part in mass struggle and in production. their works vividly mirror the people's struggles and advance.

the tens of thousands of professional writers and artists going among the masses every year and millions of educated young people settling in the countryside, have given new impetus to mass creative activities.

collections of poetry, drama, songs, reports and stories are being published. half of the first volume of shanghai's recent publication of "selections of literature and art" consists of writing by workers.

works by amateurs comprised about half the exhibits at the 1972 national art show. some amateur artists were on the selection committee.

workers of the capital iron and steel company in peking, who have lengthened the life-span of top-blown oxygen steelmaking furnaces from an average 200 heats in 1966 to over 700 heats, with a record of 941 heats on one furnace, put on a dance -- "battle for steel" -- at this year's may day festival. flowing molten steel expresses the steelmakers' will to build and defend the socialist motherland.

peking's petro-chemical workers have published a book, "spring comes to fenghuang mountains", which records their struggle and achievements in building the peking petro-chemical general works.

the building of china's first 125,000-kilowatt steam-turbo generator with inner water-cooled stator and rotor, designed and completed in a record ten months, was extolled in two million words of reportage by workers' writing groups of the many factories and institutions that participated in the project; hence the book "in praise of worksite 125". the writings are living records of the self-reliant spirit of the chinese working class.

shansi province, in which the nation's pace-setter in agriculture -- tachai -- is located, published a collection of poems by commune members describing how they transformed their own villages in the movement to learn from tachai. builders of the "red flag" canal, which broke through mountain cliffs to provide drought-plagued linhsien county in honan province with a man-made irrigation system, are drawing a picture book on the famous canal.

shanghai transportation workers wrote a ballad telling of a shanghai 150-ton platform truck transportation group which overcame difficulties to carry huge pieces of equipment to speed up the building of socialism. in the theoretical journal "red flag", the group has summed up its experience in applying dialectics to resolve the contradictions it faced.

a commune brigade in shantung province, while tending 160 hectares of good strains of maize for the state, produced a song and oance drama, "red seeds", telling how the commune members correctly handled the relations between state, collective and the individual.

on the outskirts of peking, commune militia leader wang chih painted 150 drafts to find a satisfactory presentation of the brigade's two young pig-breeders who, he discovered on a night patrol, took meticulous care of their charge in a snowstorm while disregarding their own safety. that scene he witnessed was turned into a bright new year picture that entered the 1972 national art show.

about one thousand factory and school amateur art groups are active in the port city of tientsin. citywide theatrical festivals have been held in the past five years, with april and may for the workers, spring festival for the peasants, and summer vacations for students. workers' stage festival this year gave some 30 performances.

rural counties around peking hold amateur stage festivals every year. work conferences are called simultaneously among the communes to exchange experience. many factories, mines, communes and brigades include the activities of their art troupes in the work schedule of the party

committees, so as to make literature and art "cogs and wheels in the whole revolutionary machine".

raising standards followed popularization. professionals are drawing rich nourishment from the masses while helping the amateurs improve their works.

in shanghai, amateur artists from five factories and two sea-going ships, in cooperation with professionals, designed a set of seven oil-paintings portraying chairman mao meeting workers when he visited the units. one was entered at the national art show.

chungking selected the best paintings and woodcuts from factory, commune, army and school wallpapers. these were improved by the joint efforts of the original artists and professionals. this became the city's biggest art show during the cultural revolution.

publishing houses and journals in various provinces are in regular contact with amateur contributors. staff members study their problems in creation and help them improve their works. in peking alone, more than 20 study classes in the fine arts, novel writing, drama, dance and music composition were held in 1972 to train amateurs from among workers, peasants, armymen, students and teachers. the classes had anywhere from 30 to over 100 people. rural counties also run short-term classes to train amateur playwrights and directors for communes. even a hilly village with only eight families sent its school teacher to study.

workers' clubs and working peoples palaces of culture in the cities provide factories with a variety of specialized training as well as theatres and concert halls for their performances.

WRITERS AND ARTISTS

Chinese Writers and Artists Integrate Themselves with Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

tens of thousands of chinese writers and artists go to factories, people's communes, army units and "may 7" cadres schools every year to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers as chairman mao directs. this prepares them ideologically and helps them accumulate first-hand experience of the people's life to create works of socialist literature and art which reflect the life and struggles of the workers, peasants and soldiers and portray their heroism.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, professional troupes of peking operas, ballets and music on revolutionary modern themes have gone to perform in the former revolutionary centres of yenan and the chingkang mountains, in the national outstanding units in industry and agriculture -- taching oilfield and tachai brigade -- as well as in factories, mines, people's communes and army units. they put on revolutionary modern peking operas -- "the red lantern", "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "shachiapang" and "raid on the white tiger regiment". they perform revolutionary ballets on contemporary themes -- "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl" -- and the revolutionary symphonic music "shachiapang" and "the yellow river" piano concerto. thus they encourage and educate the masses with revolutionary literature and art and learn from the exemplary deeds of outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers. they set aside time to join in collective productive labour so as to become one with the working people in ideas and feelings.

chen yung-kuei, national model peasant and party branch secretary of the tachai brigade, praised the performers for bringing model revolutionary theatrical works to the forefront of the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and their unfailing enthusiasm for the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and for labour. he said that this is a concrete application of chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

over the past few years professional theatrical troupes and writers and painters in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have gone regularly or from time to time to factories, people's communes, army units and "may 7" cadres schools. most of the composers, singers and musicians of the shanghai symphony orchestra and the shanghai philharmonic chorus have lived among workers, peasants and soldiers for at least half a year annually since 1968.

veteran writer ai wu of szechwan province went to the yi nationality area in the liangshan mountains to study the life, past and present, of emancipated slaves. he often walked dozens of kilometres across mountains to visit them and receive class education.

malachinfu, a writer of mongolian nationality in the inner mongolian autonomous region, went last year to join the herdsmen in planting trees, improving grasslands and transforming the desert in wushenchao people's commune which has been known as the national pace-setter in stockbreeding. he worked with the herdsmen three days and nights to sink a pump well about 67 metres deep. led by paojihletai, woman secretary of the commune party committee, members of the commune have turned over 6,600 hectares covered with barren sand dunes into verdant grazing grounds. malachinfu said that this experience helped him understand more deeply that the people play the decisive role in historical advance and that a revolutionary writer must portray the working people's heroic deeds with brimming enthusiasm.

outstanding ideas and deeds of the workers and peasants and their fine qualities educate and encourage the writers and artists to make constant progress in revolutionizing their thinking.

playwright tsung shen worked with members of the 1205 drilling team at taching oilfield for nearly one year. he tried to emulate the example of the oil-drillers in fearing no hardship and in working hard and self-reliantly, and set strict demands on himself. once, while digging mud, he slipped and his feet and legs were plastered with mud and became icy in the bitter cold. but he kept on until the job was done. this helped him understand better the spirit of the late oil-driller wang chin-hsi, national model worker and known as the "iron man". tsung shen said that he had benefited a great deal from his one year's experience at taching oilfield. he had been re-educated by the workers and made some advances in revolutionizing his thinking. that year was also a new starting point in his creative writing. he said that a writer would fail his duty if he did not portray in a deep-going way the lofty thinking and heroic actions of the workers.

revolutionary writers and artists have deepened their understanding of the workers, peasants and soldiers and fostered profound class feelings toward them by living and working among the masses. this makes them more eager to describe the heroism of the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve them heart and soul. many authors have written notes and diaries depicting the workers, peasants and soldiers in the heat of struggle, which run to hundreds of thousands of words. this has greatly enriched the content of their writing.

writers and artists in different parts of china have created or are creating a number of works of socialist

literature, drama, fine art and music that portray workers, peasants and soldiers. many popular works were exhibited in the national fine art show held in peking last year. selections of revolutionary songs have come off the press since last year. they are new results achieved by revolutionary artists and composers who have gone among the masses in the past few years.

local opera actors have tried to improve opera art so as to portray better the workers, peasants and soldiers, drawing on their experience among the masses. they have made local adaptations of the revolutionary modern peking operas "the red lantern", "shachiapang", "on the docks" and "taking tiger mountain by strategy".

noted kwangtung opera actress hung hsien nu was deeply impressed by the revolutionary enthusiasm of the dockers when she lived and worked for a period at whangpoo harbour near kwangchow. the dockers showed deep concern for the interests of the country. she was moved when they promptly carried a batch of chemicals into a warehouse at the risk of their safety during a sudden downpour. she decided to adapt the revolutionary modern peking opera "on the docks", which praises the revolutionary spirit of the dockers, into a kwangtung opera. she and other actors of this local opera wrote the accompaniment and melodies. then she went to sing among the workers, peasants and soldiers to canvass their opinions to revise the music. in this way she was able to retain the characteristics of kwangtung opera music and convey the workers' ideas and feelings. workers, peasants and soldiers praise the adaptation.

Chinese Painter Makes Traditional Art Serve Socialism

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 23, 1973)

seventysix-year-old chien sung-yen, one of china's leading painters of the traditional school, signs his paintings now with this seal: "live and create exclamation"

"it is a declaration of war on old age," explained chien sung-yen in good humour in an interview with hsinhua at his home in wuhsi where he is doing some sketches. "the cultural revolution has made me young again. i will paint till my last breath."

chien sung-yen was one of the first painters to deal with industry in traditional landscapes in the early fifties. this spring, he produced "miyun reservoir", which he had worked on between 1964 and 1972. the painting conveys the grandeur of the reservoir lying in the yenshan

mountains, a gigantic man-made lake created by the combined effort of several hundred thousand commune members. the artist plans to make the huge nanking yangtze river bridge, a symbol of the heroism and wisdom of the chinese working class, a subject of some scrolls.

different in tone and taste from the feudal intelligentsia who dominated the old landscape paintings, chien sung-yen has succeeded in joining magnificent landscapes with the power of the revolutionary people in building socialism.

six albums of his paintings have been issued. exhibitions of his works have been held in peking, tientsin and other cities, as well as in a number of countries in asia, europe and america.

chien sung-yen's experience shows how an intellectual brought up with a feudal and bourgeois education can develop his thinking and art when he merges with the people in a socialist society.

chien sung-yen could not keep his family with his income from teaching art in a middle school before liberation. so he painted for sale to earn a livelihood. depressed by political oppression and the low social status of a school teacher and artist, he painted bleak landscapes to express his "aloofness" and flight from reality.

the birth of new china raised new hope in chien sung-yen. he began to ponder how he should live, at the age of 50 when he first read chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

"as i studied the 'talks'," he said, "it became clear to me that i had painted for 30 years to serve the landlords and the bourgeoisie. i decided to change."

he went among the working people, coming into contact with their life and struggles. his paintings began to express the joy of poor peasants removing the landlords' land markers during land reform, the spirit of collective labour in the agricultural cooperation movement, and the beauty of vast commune land. he began through practice to feel the value of art that is "created for the workers, peasants and soldiers" and "for their use".

he quit teaching to become a professional painter in 1957. the government has helped him in every way. between 1960 and 1972, he travelled across the country five times, covering over 50,000 kilometres in a dozen provinces. he visited famous construction projects, places of revolutionary significance, and made the acquaintances of many outstanding workers and peasants.

"the constantly changing landscapes and the exploits of the working masses filled me with admiration and the desire to paint," he said.

"i had formerly confined myself to traditional technique, accepting the heritage of the old masters completely. now i discovered its inadequacy for expressing our wonderful socialist era. chairman mao's directive to make the past serve the present and to weed through the old to bring forth the new made things clear to me. we can use traditional techniques, but with the aim of creating something new. the world is constantly advancing, and the changes in the content of art must be accompanied by changes in its form. this is the only way to retain the vitality of the traditional painting."

while being re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers, chien sung-yen has tried to re-appraise the conventions of traditional painting by testing them against life and so, through practice, to create new techniques.

the old masters used sharp abrupt brush-strokes and a rough surface to depict the "wrinkles" in mountain rocks, a skill chien sung-yen excels in. however, painting "in praise of yenan" in the cultural revolution, chien sung-yen decided to break with tradition and find some new mode of expression to convey the undulating contours of the northwest china loess plateau and the feelings evoked in him by the sight of yenan. he invented a new type of "wrinkle" of strong appeal.

in another new painting, "land of abundance south of yangtze", chien sung-yen draws on the technique of traditional landscapes while giving a bird's eye view of the luxuriant south china paddy fields, a completely new method for the traditional school.

speaking of his creative experiments, chien sung-yen said: "moving from the old to the new means making revolution, and there is no easy road. i'll devote all my energy to revolutionizing the traditional school of painting."

EDUCATIONAL FILMS

Chinese Scientific and Educational Films Serve Socialist Construction

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1973)

many films made during the great proletarian cultural revolution are vivid introductory notes on china's advancing science and techniques, and her experience in production. they were produced by scientific and educational film studios in peking and shanghai, and by film studios in changchun, sian and the south china province of kwangtung.

these popular films portray the revolutionary spirit and great creative power of the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve socialist construction.

"tachai fields", a colour scientific and educational film, describes how members of the tachai brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province, standard bearer in china's agriculture, worked hard with revolutionary will for three years to throw up stone embankments along the gullies so as to protect the land against mountain floods and turn them into fertile terraces. the film also illustrates how former poor and lower-middle peasants in tachai improved the soil of the terraced fields, which give high, stable yields irrespective of drought or excessive rain. the thick layer of mature soil has a good capacity for retaining water.

another film, "building grasslands in the desert", records how the wushenchao people's commune studied shifting sand dunes and found effective ways to fix them in place. it built up grazing grounds in the desert and increased its flocks and herds year after year. this commune in the inner mongolian autonomous region is noted for its self-reliant efforts to remake nature.

another colour film illustrates the process of fusing rocks, a process in wide use in industry. it shows how chinese workers and scientific and technical personnel make use of local materials as a substitute for steel products.

"weaving cloth out of chinese silvergrass" shows how workers and scientific and technical personnel in the sugarcane chemical works in chiangmen in kwangtung province turn out fibre for the textile industry with simple equipment.

self-reliance and hard struggle, a fundamental principle for china's socialist construction, are emphasized in these films. mass drives to pool the wisdom and strength of the working people are organized. they combine a strict scientific approach with the spirit of working hard. thus it is possible to start from scratch and end poverty and backwardness and bring about constant progress in national construction.

"acupuncture anaesthesia" vividly records how chinese medical workers and researchers explore china's treasure-house of medicine and pharmacology to raise them to a higher level. they make a break-through in surgical anaesthetization by using acupuncture instead of anaesthetics to induce analgesia. in this way they evolve and develop acupuncture anaesthesia and delve into the theory of its use.

"application of fluidics" is a film which explains how this new technology is popularized in industry, and has proved very helpful for the mass technical innovations campaign in chinese industry.

summing up the inventions and experience of the masses in solving current problems in production is another characteristic of these scientific and educational films.

raising more pigs to accumulate fertilizer is necessary in expanding farm production in china. this, in turn, calls for large quantities of pig-feed. the film "chinese yeast in making fermented pig-feed" describes the achievement of yeh hung-hai, a model pig-tender of an armoured force unit under the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army. he invented this yeast for preparing fermented pig-feed with high sugar content by indigenous methods. the stalks, leaves and vines of many crops and some kinds of wild grass and tree leaves are suitable for making this feed. this solves a knotty problem for raising pigs in the countryside.

"on perilous peaks dwells beauty in her infinite variety" records a large scale multiple survey of the area of mount jolmo lungma by scientific workers of many disciplines during the cultural revolution. it records how plants grow at different heights above sea level. in remote ancient times this area was a very active and changing sea bed. after protracted geological periods the water receded and the bottom of the sea became land. later the area was subject to mountain forming, called the himalayan movement in geology. the youngest mountain range on earth, the himalayas rose gradually. mount jolmo lungma, is the highest peak of the himalayas. films like this stipulate views to study the dialectical materialist viewpoint in order to know nature correctly and remake it.

"mudflow", a colour film on a natural phenomenon, systematically explains the causes and conditions for the formation of this phenomenon and the experience of the chinese working people in combating it. a torrent of mud and rock is formed as a result of heavy rain or the melting of snow and glacier acting upon a large mass of silt and rocks. this film illustrates this through the investigation in 1965 of a mudflow related to glacier in the tibetan region by a survey team of young scientists.

these successful scientific and educational films are a result of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art by chinese cinema workers.

who keep up to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and socialism. they modestly learn from the working people and revolutionary scientific workers. they combine explanations of the principles of science with a portrayal of the creative spirit of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

the group producing the film "medicinal herbs, both domesticated and wild" of the shanghai scientific and educational film shows the mass movement of identifying, gathering, and growing these herbs and preparing them for use. they travelled long distances over most of the provinces and municipalities from the southwest china province of yunnan to the desert region in northwest china and from the tibet plateau to hainan island. they got help from experienced traditional practitioners and peasants. the film shows the great treasure-house of chinese medicine and pharmacology and the combination of western and traditional chinese medicine to develop chinese medical science.

New Documentaries and Scientific Films Shown Throughout China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1973)

nine new colour documentaries and scientific films will be shown in peking and other parts of china, starting today.

the new films include "the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly", "milky way in shaoshan", "new works in arts and crafts", "new relics unearthed in shensi province", "acrobatics" and "arch roof bricks".

"the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly" records the firm struggle carried out by the delegations of china and other peace-loving countries against the hegemony and power politics of the superpowers.

"milky way in shaoshan", describes how the people in this hilly area cut tunnels through hills to build a gigantic project which brings water from a nearby river to vast tracts of farm land. they achieved this during an intensive mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

"arch roof bricks" illustrates how such bricks are devised, made and widely used in building arch roofs. this kind of brick is one of the many new types of building materials evolved in china to meet the growing needs of the building industry.

the nine films were produced by the central newsreels and documentary film studio, the changchun film studio, the chuchiang (pearl river) film studio and the sian film studio.

FILM PROJECTION TEAMS

Film Projection Teams Active in China's Rural Area

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

a total of 35,000 film projection teams are now active in china's vast rural areas, pasturelands and islands. they are an important detachment spreading marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and basic knowledge of science and culture, and praising outstanding people and units.

in old china, the labouring people did not have enough to eat and clothe under cruel suppression by the ruling class, let alone see films. since the founding of new china, the party and people's government have paid attention to developing cultural education. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, film projection teams have grown by leaps and bounds. liaoning province in northeast china has 2,100 such teams in the countryside. shantung province in east china now has more than 1,000 teams as against eleven before liberation. almost every county in the province now has a cinema and every people's commune a film projection team. china's most densely populated province, szechwan, has twice as many teams as in 1965.

lying in the chilien mountains in northwest china is a pastoral area inhabited by people of yuku and tibetan nationalities. film projection teams often climb the mountains to give film shows to the herdsmen. last year a projection team climbed an icy patch of land 4,000 metres above sea level to give a film show in the home of an old tibetan herdsman.

on weishan lake in shantung province, a projection team goes by boat all year round. they try to keep the boat on keel when there is strong wind so that fishermen can see films from their boats.

when the people of feicheng county in shantung province were building a water conservancy project, a film projection team went there to show the full-length documentary film "the red flag canal", which shows how the people of linhsien county transform their area. the builders drew great inspiration from the film.

some teams give lantern-slides before showing films, relating advanced people and experience and spreading scientific knowledge. some teams working in mountains also help deliver newspapers, journals and medicine.

a common feature of these teams is that they all work hard and are frugal. a team made up of three young people in kiangsi province pushed their projection machine in a cart for 500 kilometres, giving 1,000 film shows in the past three years. they also repair the machine themselves to save money for the collective.

large numbers of projectionists of minority nationalities have been trained in recent years. they love their work and constantly improve their skill. they work with those of han nationality, help each other and learn each other's languages so as to raise their level of interpretation and narration. chinghai province in northwest china has 400 projectionists of minority nationalities. of the 700 film projectionists in liangshan yi autonomous chou and ahpa and kantzu tibetan autonomous chous, half are of yi and tibetan nationalities.

RURAL HEALTH SERVICE

South China Hsien Improves Its Health Service

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 23, 1973)

guided by chairman mao's teaching -- "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" -- chungshan county in south china has put up 21 people's commune clinics, and every production brigade runs a health centre. in addition spare-time health workers serve the peasants in their own villages.

the people of this county, located in the pearl river delta in kwangtung province, were formerly, in pre-liberation days, far too poor to afford a doctor even in cases of serious illness.

since the ending of the reactionary rule of the kuomintang, and especially since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party organizations and the people's governments locally have concentrated great attention on improving the medical and health services for the benefit of the peasants. the cooperative medical service now reaches every household.

some of the commune clinics are in the position to perform difficult abdominal operations, some also produce drugs in their own workshops. the growing number of rural medical workers have, on the whole, mastered the combination of western medicine with traditional chinese medicine in the treatment of common ailments.

eleven of the commune clinics are situated in remote areas of the county and, apart from outpatient departments, have a total of 300 beds. the number of medical workers in these clinics has doubled since 1965, the year before the great cultural revolution began.

typical is the clinic in the minchung people's commune, which has a population of 50,000. it has over 40 beds, and is equipped with x-ray apparatus, microscopes, a photoelectric chromometer and instruments for surgical operations. it also runs workshops producing liquid glucose and chinese herbal medicines. there are 54 medical workers in this clinic as against five in the early post-liberation days. eight of them are surgeons who last year performed over 270 operations, including abdominal operations and removal of the uterus. they also cured a child whose heart had stopped beating for a short period.

a county-wide patriotic public health campaign has stimulated progress in preventative health work. one of the commune clinics led the local people in building sand-filtered wells so as to provide clear drinking water. it has also taken an active part in improving the environment and investigation and treating common and recurrent ailments.

the commune clinics have trained one thousand peasants as "barefoot doctors" who treat the people in their own homes and give free medical check-ups.

the "barefoot doctors" are assigned in groups to undertake a period of study in the commune clinics. on the other hand, experienced doctors are assigned to the production brigades to help the "barefoot doctors" improve their medical skill.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFRICA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets OAU Anniversary and Assembly of Heads of State and Government

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

premier chou en-lai today sent a message to the assembly of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity, extending to it the warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the oau and the convocation of the 10th session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the oau. the message reads:

assembly of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity,

addis ababa, ethiopia

on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the organization of african unity and the convocation of the 10th session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of oau, i extend the warmest congratulations to the assembly on behalf of the chinese government and people.

motivated by the organization of african unity, the african countries and peoples have, in the past decade, steadily strengthened their solidarity and won continuous important victories in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national liberation. the great africa has become an important force in the third world. together with the revolutionary peoples in asia, latin america and the other parts of the world, the african people are fighting in defence of international justice and against big power hegemonism and power politics. i believe that the current session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of oau will achieve positive results and that the organization of african unity will continue to carry forward the spirit of solidarity and militancy and make new contributions to the struggles in africa for winning and safeguarding national independence and opposing racism and to the cause of world peace and human progress.

the chinese and the african peoples have formed a profound friendship in their protracted common struggles. the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the african peoples in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, hegemonism

and zionism, firmly support the african countries in their struggles to defend national independence and state sovereignty and develop their national economies and cultures, and firmly support the peoples of southern africa and other regions of the continent that are not yet independent in their struggles for national independence and freedom.

long live the victory of the african people's struggle for national liberation exclamation

long live the militant friendship between the chinese and african peoples exclamation

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china
peking, may 24, 1973

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Swimming Coaches Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1973)

the chinese water sports federation gave a dinner here this evening for the delegation of australian swimming coaches which is paying a friendly visit to china.

among the guests at the dinner were delegation leader william knapp, delegation members forbes carlile, ursula carlile and brian adams, and australian ambassador to china stephen fitzgerald and mrs. fitzgerald.

present were chang hsi-jan, a leading member of the chinese water sports federation, and leading members of departments concerned kuo lei, chien ta-yueh and tsai tsai-tu.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. chang hsi-jan and william knapp toasted the growing friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and australia.

the australian delegation arrived here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: "National Rights of Cambodian People Must Be Respected"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carried an article by its commentator entitled "the national rights of the cambodian people must be respected" which reads as follows:

the royal government of national union and the mass organizations of cambodia issued an open letter on may 16, 1973, calling on the governments and mass organizations of various countries to denounce and stop the acts of aggression against cambodia by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys so as to let the cambodian people settle their own affairs themselves. the chinese government and people express firm support to the just stand of the cambodian people.

since the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam, the united states has never stopped its aggression and intervention against cambodia and has continued to support the lon nol traitorous clique and give it military aid. particularly serious is the unceasing u.s. dispatch of large number of aircraft including b-52s to conduct indiscriminate bombing attacks on cambodia and the intensification of all kinds of military actions. this is the basic reason why the cambodian issue has not been settled up to now. the united states must immediately stop its bombing raids on cambodia, cease giving the lon nol clique all kinds of aid, withdraw from cambodia u.s. military personnel and all non-cambodian military personnel who are in the service of the united states, respect scrupulously the independence, sovereignty, unification, territorial integrity and neutrality of cambodia and let the cambodian people solve their own problems themselves without any foreign interference.

right now, the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces are continuing their advance on all fronts and have scored without let up fresh victories. under the powerful blow and close encirclement of the patriotic cambodian people and armed forces, the traitorous lon nol clique cornered in isolated phnompenh is terribly panic-stricken. the corruption, degeneration and perversion of this group of traitors are not only spurned by broad masses of the people but have also aroused strong opposition from the patriotic officers and men in the puppet forces. the traitors have become more and more isolated. the internal strife in the phnompenh ruling clique has become more and more bitter, and despite the rigging up of a new cabinet recently, it still cannot ease the internal contradictions of the ruling clique or get the puppet regime out of its grave crisis. no matter how the united states may

buttress it up, the traitorous lon nol clique cannot escape the fate of total collapse.

the cambodian people's resolve to safeguard independence, sovereignty, peace, unity, neutrality and territorial integrity is unshakeable. no force can check the cambodian people's victorious advance. their struggle for fundamental national rights will certainly be crowned with final victory.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Deputy Prime Minister and Wife Visit Chinese Army Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1973)

greek deputy prime minister and madame nikolaos macarezos, accompanied by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army today.

on the visit were constantinos michalopoulos, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and his wife, the entourage of deputy prime minister macarezos, and greek ambassador to china nicolas katapodis.

on their arrival at the barracks, the distinguished greek guests were given a warm welcome by commanders and fighters who beat drums and gongs, applauded and shouted slogans of welcome. pang hsiu-ting, a leading member of the p.l.a. unit, gave the guests an account of how the unit had grown in strength under the guidance of chairman mao's line on army-building. the greek guests visited a club, dormitories, a food-processing workshop, sewing groups and a pharmaceutical workshop. they also watched military drilling and attended a theatrical performance by soldiers. at the end of the visit, the deputy prime minister said that the visit left a deep impression on him. he praised the unit for its achievements and wished the commanders and fighters new successes in defending their motherland.

accompanying the distinguished greek guests on the visit were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, hsiao hsuan-chin, a leading member of the p.l.a. peking units, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang tung, chao chun-cheng, wang tung-fang and chu chuan-hsien.

China, Greece Sign Three Agreements in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1973)

three agreements between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the kingdom of greece were signed here this evening.

they are the agreement relating to civil air transport, the trade and payments agreement and the agreement on maritime transport.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and greek deputy prime minister nikolaos macarezos put their signatures on the documents on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the greek side were madame macarezos, members of the deputy prime minister's party, secretary of state for foreign affairs constantinos michalopoulos, madame michalopoulos and the greek economic delegation he is leading, greek ambassador to china nicolas katapodis, madame katapodis and greek embassy officials.

present on the chinese side were foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, vice-minister of communications ma yao-chi, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china ma jen-hui, and leading members of departments concerned chiao pei-hsin, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, wang tung, ling ching, chang ying, chu chuan-hsien, sun so-chang, tung hua-min, wang chien-kung and liu yuan-hsiung, as well as chinese ambassador to greece chou po-ping.

Greek Deputy Prime Minister Macarezos Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1973)

nikolaos macarezos, deputy prime minister of the kingdom of greece, and madame macarezos gave a return banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening.

attending were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, vice-minister of communications ma yao-chi, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary

committee wang lei, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang wen-chin, chiao pei-hsin, ma jen-hui, yu pu-hsueh, hsieh li-fu, tai cheng-yuan, chen chun, wang yeh-chiu, chao chun-cheng, wang tung, chang ying, chu chuan-hsien, li en-chiu, wang chi-fa, wei yu-ming, sun so-chang and tung hua-min, as well as chinese ambassador to greece chou po-ping.

present on the occasion were greek secretary of the state for foreign affairs constantinos michalopoulos, madame michalopoulos and the greek economic delegation he is leading, and other members of deputy prime minister macarezos' party, as well as greek ambassador to china nicolas katapodis, madame katapodis and greek embassy officials.

the national flags of china and the kingdom of greece hung in the banquet hall. deputy prime minister macarezos and vice-premier li hsien-nien made warm-worded speeches at the banquet.

deputy prime minister macarezos said: "before winding up our visit to your great hospitable country, i assure you as well as the government and people of my country that we have accomplished our mission and that the spirit of sincere friendship, good will and mutual understanding predominant in our talks as well as the results of these talks justify the aspirations with which we started our voyage."

he said, "they also justify the conviction i expressed the day before yesterday in reply to your so courteous speech, notably: the basis and prerequisites for considerable expansion of cooperation between our two countries already exist, and a new era in the relations between our peoples has begun.

"in particular, the signing of the three agreements in the economic field provides positive and obvious proof that there is a domain for bilateral cooperation, which, i hope, will further expand in the future."

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien said "we are glad to note that, although it is only a few days since the greek friends arrived in china, their visit has already yielded fruitful results. the friendly meeting between premier chou en-lai and his excellency the deputy prime minister and the sincere talks between us have increased our mutual understanding and friendship. the signing today of the three agreements on civil aviation, trade payment and maritime transport between china and greece further strengthens the ties of friendship between our two countries and opens up new prospects for the further development of our bilateral relations."

vice-premier li hsien-nien expressed appreciation of the important contribution deputy prime minister macarezos and the greek government economic delegation had made to the development of the relations between the two countries.

vice-premier li hsien-nien asked the distinguished greek guests to convey the chinese people's friendly sentiments to the greek people upon their return.

the speeches by deputy prime minister macarezos and vice-premier li hsien-nien drew warm applause. after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and the kingdom of greece respectively.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship. the band played tunes of greece and china during the banquet.

Greek Deputy Prime Minister Leaves Peking for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

nikolaos macarezos, greek deputy prime minister, madame macarezos, and his party left here for hangchow by special plane this morning.

constantinos michalopoulos, secretary of state for foreign affairs, his wife and the greek economic delegation he is leading, also left aboard the same plane.

peking airport today flew the national flags of greece and china.

the distinguished greek guests were seen off at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and his wife lin chia-mei, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned, including chiao pei-hsin, ma jen-hui, hsieh li-fu, tai cheng-yuan, chao chun-cheng, wang tung and li en-chiu.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, chinese ambassador to greece chou po-ping and greek ambassador to china nicolas katapodis and his wife accompanied the greek deputy prime minister and the other greek guests on the visit.

while in peking, the greek guests toured the great wall, the palace museum and the exhibition on historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Peking for Budapest

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1973)

a chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation left here by air today for hungary for the 12th meeting of the commission for scientific and technical cooperation between the people's republic of china and the hungarian people's republic. the delegation is headed by ma yi, chairman of the chinese group to the commission and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chou tzu-chien, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, and ivan laszlo, counsellor, and simon ferenc, commercial counsellor, of the hungarian embassy here.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Civil Engineering Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1973)

a 9-member chinese civil engineering delegation left here by air today for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan-china civil engineering exchange association of japan. leader of the delegation is mao yi-sheng, president of the chinese society of civil engineering and director of the scientific research institute under the ministry of communications, and deputy leader is wang pao-shan, council member of the chinese society of civil engineering and director of the bureau of water transport under the ministry of communications.

the delegation was seen off by peng min, vice-minister of communications, and leading members of departments concerned chang peng-shou, han li-ping, sun shu-ping, tung hua-min, kao yuan, ma ke-chin and li pan-ming.

on hand was also yoshio nakata, liaison member in peking of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan.

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1973)

a 16-member friendship group of the china international travel service left peking by air on may 21 on a tour of japan. leader of the group is chang yu and deputy leaders are chao chih-yuan and lu man.

seeing the group off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned, including yang kung-su, li li-kung, wang chiung, sung hsin-min and chu kun.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Party Vacationist Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

a nine-member vacationist group of the workers' party of korea arrived in peking by train this morning for a friendly visit to china and vacationing. the leader of the group is kang hyon su, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and director of the political bureau of the ministry of public security, and the deputy leader is li ul sol, member of the central committee of the party.

the korean visitors were given a warm welcome at the railway station by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee; shih yi-chih, vice-minister of public security; and jen yun-chung, yang shou-shan and other leading members of related organizations.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea, and officials of the korean embassy were also present at the railway station.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Border Trade Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1973)

the pakistan border trade delegation led by ijlal husain, resident in gilgit, left here by air today for a visit to shanghai before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned hsi yeh-sheng and chen yen, and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy in peking.

the delegation arrived here from urumchi on monday. while in urumchi, it had held talks on border trade with the chinese border trade delegation. the two delegations signed and exchanged instruments concerning 1973 china-pakistan border trade. sung chih-ho, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, gave a dinner for the pakistan delegation on may 19.

in peking, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang met with all members of the delegation and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee ting kuo-yu had a meeting with delegation leader ijlal husain. the delegation visited the arts and crafts exhibition and the palace museum, and toured the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Embassy in Peru Gives Reception for Arrival of Chinese Ship

(NCNA-English Lima, May 23, 1973)

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in peru wang yen-chang gave a reception today for the arrival of chinese ocean-going ship "chang shu" in peru.

present were over 150 people including general luis galindo chapman, director of the customs department of the peruvian ministry of economy and finance; juan bossio collas, chairman of the board of directors of the peruvian mining company; orlando falcone orbegoso, governor of the province of el callao; and people from the commercial, cultural and other circles.

representatives of chinese residents in peru were also present.

the reception was pervaded with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

the ship "chang shy" arrived at port callao of peru on may 21.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Sino-Romanian Ship Survey Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1973)

an agreement on cooperation in technical survey between the register of shipping of the people's republic of china and the romanian register of shipping was signed here yesterday.

the agreement was signed by li ching, director of the chinese register of shipping and savu emil, director of the romanian register of shipping. present at the signing ceremony were tao chi, chinese vice-minister of communications, and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking.

the romanian ship register delegation left peking for home by air this morning. members of the delegation had visited peking, shanghai and hangqhow, and had been accorded a warm reception.

CHINA AND UGANDA

First Uganda Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Chinese Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1973)

william matovu, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of uganda to china, today presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were military attache lt. s. agele, third secretary d.c.m. koma and attache a.c. waswa-sempa of the uganda embassy in peking.

also present were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, and wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the african affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Meets American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1973)

assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with john c. jamieson and other american young scholars as well as the american lawyer mark merin and mrs. merin.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned yueh tai-heng, cheng chi-hung and shen jo-yun.

Huang Hua Gives Reception for Chinese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English New York, May 23, 1973)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations, gave a reception here yesterday evening for the chinese journalists delegation now on a friendship visit to the united states.

among the over one hundred guests present were wes gallagher, president of the associated press, roderick beaton, president of the united press international, william bundy, editor of foreign affairs, warren phillips, publisher and editorial director of the wall street journal, jack smith, managing editor, and irwin silber, executive editor of the guardian, leading members of the national broadcasting company, the columbia broadcasting system and the american broadcasting company as well as leading members of the national committee on u.s.-china relations and the u.s.-china people's friendship association.

under-secretary-general tang ming-chao and assistant secretary-general genichi akatani of the united nations were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the chinese journalists continued their tour of new york city in the past four days.

they were greeted by john lindsay, mayor of the new york city, during their tour here.

they visited the wall street journal, the united press international and the columbia broadcasting system and were well received by the hosts, who gave an account of their respective institutions to the chinese journalists.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 6, 1973 No. 5388

****
* NATIONAL *
****

NEW PLA CADRES

Nourish New Seedlings in Earnest

- An account of the deeds of the old cadres of the Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Wuhan Command in training new cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 22, 1973)

Three Old Cadres Successively Train One New Cadres

The Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Wuhan Command has many old cadres and also many new cadres. In training new cadres, the old cadres pay great attention to the continuity of their work and always take the responsibility of carrying out training through to the end. When an old cadre is transferred to another post, he invariably gives to another old cadre an account of the "assets" and "liabilities" of the new cadre he is helping to train. In his course of growth in the past five years, Sun Hung-t'ing, a member of the Party committee, has received continuous training and education from three old cadres.

Five years ago, Sun Hung-t'ing was still political officer of the 6th company. With deep proletarian affection for the Party and Chairman Mao, he studied hard and worked conscientiously. Li Chih-ch'ing, regiment commander at that time, was delighted at seeing this and thought that Sun was a "good seedling." To help build up his ability to solve problems independently, he had a consultation with other members of the regiment Party committee and decided to divide the 6th company into eleven units for carrying out support-the-Left and other non-combative tasks. Under various complex conditions of class struggle and line struggle, Sun Hung-t'ing got together with the fighters to arouse the masses, to make extensive investigation and study, and to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Party's directives and policies enthusiastically, thereby uniting with the broad masses, hitting at the handful of class enemies and accomplishing with remarkable results the support-the-Left and non-combative tasks assigned them by the Party committee.

One year after that, Sun Hung-t'ing was appointed political officer of the 2nd battalion. Li Chih-ch'ing was at that time transferred to a higher-level organ to do leadership work. Before leaving this regiment,

he gave Wu Pao-chu, the regiment's political commissar, an account of Sun Hung-t'ing's "assets" and "liabilities." To test Sun's leadership and work abilities, Political Commissar Wu led him personally to stay and work in the 4th company and, let him make suggestions and devise methods for doing anything, and simultaneously gave him support in work and supervised him conscientiously. The 4th company was one of the advanced units in the whole division. It once sent a representative to Peking who was received by the great leader Chairman Mao. In the face of achievements and honor, the cadres and fighters of the 4th company remained modest and prudent and advanced to win further victories.

A certain tendency prevailed in this battalion at that time. A few comrades were burdened by the idea of "having rendered meritorious service in supporting the Left," felt elated and made no further progress. Sun told himself that if the 4th company's experience of combating arrogance and eliminating complacency could be summed up and popularized and applied in other companies one after another, the work of the whole battalion would be promoted vigorously. He made a report on his view to Political Commissar Wu. Wu was very happy after hearing his report. He learned that this new political officer had grasped the crux of the problem and found a way to solve the problem. With the support of the old political commissar, Sun called on the principal cadres of various companies to come to visit and learn from the 4th company and let them to carry out "seeing and comparing" activities by comparing their conditions with the 4th company's experience. Through this visit and study, various companies found their shortcomings and their morale was bolstered. The whole battalion carried out its work in an earth-shaking and down-to-earth way.

After that, Political Commissar Wu also was transferred to another post because he was needed by a higher-level organ. He also left behind to Li Ch'ing-tung, the present regiment commander, an account of the new "assets" which he had found in Sun Hung-t'ing.

In 1971, the regiment's political department needed a deputy director. Sun Hung-t'ing was nominated at a meeting of the Party committee. Some comrades said that Sun sometimes tended to argue with the leading comrades and, since he was not too "receptive" of the advice of all as a political officer, he would submit himself to nobody if he was promoted to the regiment level. So they objected to this nomination. After considering Sun's consistent performance, Li Ch'ing-tung and the old cadres of the regiment Party committee were of the opinion that Sun adhered to principle and courageously expressed his views and this was precisely a valuable strong point of the new cadres and that his shortcomings could be overcome gradually through help. Eventually, all agreed to post him as deputy director of the political department.

More than two years has elapsed since Sun was posted as deputy director. Trained patiently by the old cadres, he continued to raise his consciousness of the line and works with ever better results.

Put the Heavy Loads on Their Shoulders

After the new cadres are promoted to leading posts, the old cadres of the Party committee of this regiment allow them free rein in work so that they may build up their ability in the course of struggle.

Not long after he had taken the post of deputy regiment commander, Li T'ien-ch'eng was assigned by the Party committee the task of grasping production of the whole regiment. At one end of the shoulder pole hanged two military reclamation farms, while the rear service organization and the "Five-Seven" Soap Factory were hanging from the other end. This was not a light load by any means! At first he did not know what to do. He grasped the farm but missed the factory; he grasped productive labor but forgot political study. He met some difficulties. The old cadres encouraged him not to be cowered by the difficulties. They reminded him to stay and work on the farm and to acquire practical experience directly.

Arriving in the farm, Li immediately rolled up the leggings of his trousers and joined the fighters in work. He also humbly learned productive experience from the old cadres. Through practice, he gradually accumulated some productive experience and learned some methods of managing production. As a result, production of the whole regiment was carried out with better results than in any of the past years.

The old cadres of the regiment Party committee held that Li T'ien-ch'eng was a military cadre and he should not be permanently charged with production and should not neglect his "original trade." Accordingly, under the premise of managing production properly, he was assigned to the 5th company to grasp an experimental point of regiment-wide military training. In this way, Li had a still heavier load on his shoulder. He took his luggage to the 5th company where, in the course of living with the cadres and the fighters for 90 days, he grasped three things:

First, he carried out revolutionary mass criticism to eliminate the pernicious influence of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby rectifying the orientation of military training.

Second, he strengthened reading and study among the military and political cadres, so that they consciously put criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work in the first position above other branches of work.

Third, he told the fighters about the heroic deeds of the revolutionary martyrs, so as to arouse the enthusiasm of the cadres and the fighters for military training.

In that year, the 5th company made very fast progress in its work and accepted examination and tests many times by the various higher-level organizations, each time scoring outstanding results.

At the beginning of this year, for the purpose of building up Li's working ability in an all-round manner, the old cadres proposed assigning

him with part of the office work. In this way, he not only was familiar with the leadership work of the army unit but also learned step by step to do the leadership work of the administrative organs.

"We Old Comrades Assume Responsibility"

In April last year, the regiment Party committee assigned Chang Pang-lu, deputy chief of staff of this regiment who had taken this post not long ago, with the task of leading the artillery platoon to carry out small-scale field camping. Chang came to stay and work with the heavy artillery company and, in the spirit of hard training and strict demands, acquired experience of leading the regiment-wide artillery training.

In the course of a night march, he shunned no hardships but now went in the fore to guide the way and now stayed behind to rally the straggling troops, setting good examples for the cadres and the fighters. But an accident occurred suddenly when they were returning to the barracks in triumph. He felt the weight of the load on his shoulder and therefore was prepared to report to the Party committee when he came to the regiment headquarters.

But, coming to the station of the regiment, he saw a completely different scene: The old cadres came up one after another to him, asking after his conditions and shouldering the responsibility for the accident on their own initiative. They also encouraged him to "learn a lesson after falling into a pit" and told him not to hurry with the investigation but to go to the company in which the accident had happened and to do ideological work well among the cadres and the fighters. He was deeply touched by the old cadres' deep class affection. He was determined not to fail to live up to their expectation. He was resolved to make a great success of the work assigned to him by the Party. Chang went to the heavy artillery company a second time. However, another accident took place a few days after his arrival. When this news broke out, some people murmured: "The new cadres are not so steady as the old cadres after all." "The old ginger is hotter than the ginger sprout."

At a meeting of the Party committee to study the work of the heavy artillery company, regiment commander Li Ch'ing-tung was the first one to speak. He said: "These two accidents occurred in the selected point where Comrade Chang Peng-lu was working, but old comrades were responsible for them. As far as responsibility is concerned, we old comrades should shoulder it." He got together with all comrades to make a concrete analysis of these two accidents: Chang Pang-lu had taken up the post of deputy chief of staff not long ago and was not familiar with the ideological conditions of the heavy artillery company. The old comrades who were familiar with the conditions did not give him a clear account. Moreover, they did not help him take concrete measures. This made it difficult to avoid the accident totally.

After making this analysis, the comrades who blamed Chang also said: "It is not true that accidents occurred frequently in the selected point where the deputy chief of staff was. It is because we did not carry out our work

well beforehand." The old comrades made investigation on their own initiative. They did not criticize Chang. Instead, they unanimously agreed that Chang should be assigned to the heavy artillery company in order to change himself.

Chang was deeply touched by the comrades' class affection and the Party committee's correct decision. The third time he came to stay and work in the heavy artillery company, the old cadres came to teach him the methods, tell him about their experience and give him an account of the development and change of this company. With the trust and support of the old comrades, he called on the cadres and fighters and had chats with them one after another and carried out line education in depth. Eventually, this company has further improved its political and military qualities.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

* * * *

AMATEUR WRITERS

Attach Importance to the Training of a Workers Spare-Time Creation Force; Spare-Time Writers Create Large Quantities of Works of Literature and Art

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 23, 1973)

(NCNA-Peking, May 22, 1973) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line, spare-time worker writers of Peking municipality have created large numbers of literary works in the past few years. Because of their personal involvement in the vehement mass struggle through fighting on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements, the many works they created are marked by a strong ideological character and a pervading breath of life and are regularly accepted for publication by newspapers, literary and art magazines and publishing houses. Spare-time worker writers' works account for 50 percent of the short stories in the three collections published by Peking People's Publishing House since last year. The publishing houses have also published their poems, reportage literature and other works.

Many factories, mines and construction sites have especially continuously published in their blackboard newspapers, wall newspapers and literary and art columns works by spare-time worker writers. These works, which are closely related to the current three major revolutionary movements, give play to the militant role of literature and art.

The Party committee of Peking Municipality attaches great importance to the development and enlivening of mass literary and art creation, with the demand that Party committees at various levels strengthen leadership over mass spare-time literary and art creation. Municipal industrial and communications systems and many factories and mines put this task on their Party committee agenda, pay constant attention to the training of a backbone workers spare-time literary and art force and organize it to read and study seriously works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works to study Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and to criticize the revisionist literary and art line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Their consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line is raised continuously. They are fervently encouraged and helped to make a good job of creative writing.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Revolutionary literature and art is part of the whole revolutionary cause," the Party committee of Peking Iron Mine took up the organization of workers' spare-time literary and art creation as an important task and aroused the masses to create poems, novels, reportage literature and other works to sing fervent praise of the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and give expression to the lofty ambitions of the working class. The unfolding of mass spare-time creation is a source of inspiration to the revolutionary enthusiasm of workers.

In the process of creation by the workers spare-time creation group of the Peking Petrochemical Main Plant, the Party committee of the Plant constantly gives guidance and help from the selection of subject matter to actual writing. With the support of the Party committee, the spare-time worker writers have successively written over 30 pieces of reportage reflecting the heroic deeds of construction in the factory. Of these, 15 were selected by the Peking People's Publishing House for a collection of reportage literature published under the title, "Spring Comes to the Phoenix Ridge."

Under Party training, the workers spare-time literary and art creation force of Peking municipality has been continuously growing in strength and size. Its members doggedly refrain from being separated from labor and from the masses, and absorb nourishment from the vehement mass struggle and give expression to the new working-class ideas and features through spare-time creation.

The sight of the worker masses fighting amidst hardship, working industriously and thriftily and accumulating wealth for socialism bit by bit through doing labor left worker writer Fu Yung-lin of the Peking chemical machine works deeply moved. Availing himself of his spare time, he collected and refined large masses of advanced deeds happening every day among the workers and gave them artistic touches to turn out a short novel, "Old Machine Supervisor" projecting the image of an advanced worker in hard struggle for the revolution. Recently, he further created a short novel "100-Year Big Plan" reflecting old workers' concern and their training of the young workers. These two works were both published in the "Peking Literature and Art."

Due to Party concern and mass support, large numbers of young writers have emerged continuously. With the concrete help of the factory Party committee and the workshop leadership and with old workers' fervent encouragement, two 18-year-old female workers of the Peking Chemical Experimental Factory have assiduously acquired the art of literary creation and made rapid progress. They have written respectively two short novels, "Motor Throbbing" and "Responsibility," both accepted for a collection of short stories entitled "At the Side of Friendship Bridge."

* * *

Strengthen Leadership Over Workers' Spare-Time Literary and Art Creation, Ceaselessly Raise Level of Creative Work by Worker Writers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 23, 1973)

(NCNA Dispatch from Shanghai, May 22, 1973) Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, spare-time worker writers have strived to reflect the features of the era and sing the fervent praise of the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and created a large host of works of literature, drama, art, and music.

Of the many literary and art works carried in Shanghai newspapers and published by the Shanghai People's Publishing House, many are created by the worker masses. Of the contents of the first collection "Dew" of the recently published "Shanghai Literature and Art Journal," workers' works account for 50 percent. Among them are excerpts selected from the book-length story "Appraisal" portraying the workers of a machine plant crushing the class enemy's conspiratorial and sabotage activities and also such short stories as "A Special Audience," "Green Comes Out of Blue," etc., and narrative poems. These works come with relatively profound ideological content and carry much artistic influence.

Works of the workers of certain factories are edited and printed in separate collections. Of the short story collection "Little General" created by workers of Shanghai Electrical Motor Plant, the writers are mostly young workers that entered the factory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. From different angles it reflects the new ideological features of the younger generation after tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

After writing their own plays and songs, many worker writers present them on the stage themselves or give rehearsals among the worker masses. Thus, their creations are at all times appraised and commented upon by the masses and it is possible to raise the level of creation continuously. After repeated process of listening to and acting on mass opinion and many alterations, the one-act opera "The New Management Worker" at last projected a relatively concrete image of an advanced young female worker. The writer of the song, "I Love Peking's Tienanmen," a favorite to the youths and adolescents of the whole country, is a young female worker of a glass factory. With a strong sense of revolutionary responsibility, she assiduously studied the art of composition and, with every line finished, she approached old worker masters and some comrades experienced in literary and art creation for advice and sought continuous improvement and increasing perfection to increasingly underscore the theme of the song giving expression to the children's fervent love for Chairman Mao and their disposition toward Peking. With the workers' help and encouragement, she also composed such songs as "Needle and Line Pad Is a Family Treasure," etc.

True to Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line, Party organizations at various levels of Shanghai municipality have continuously strengthened leadership over workers' spare-time literary and art creation.

The Party committees of Shanghai Municipal Textile Bureau, Telecommunications Instruments Bureau, Waterway Bureau, Shanghai Electric Motor Plant and other units organize worker writers to study seriously works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and gave them ideological and political line education to create conditions for their creation.

The mass literary and art creation study class run by the Shanghai Municipal Cultural Department applies Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art thoughts and experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays as a guide to practice in the spare-time worker writers' practice of creation. This makes for continuous improvement in their works in regard to ideological character and artistic quality.

Some professional opera troupes and the editors and creative personnel of publishing houses also go deep into the midst of factories, and, under Party leadership, join the "three-in-one" creation groups composed of leading cadres, professionals and spare-time worker writers to study, labor and live with spare-time worker writers and help and learn from each other and seek mutual improvement.

The set of paintings reflecting the great leader Chairman Mao's inspection of five factories and two river boats in Shanghai were products of concentrated wisdom of the professional fine arts workers and the worker and seamen spare-time fine arts creation personnel of various units and products led and organized by the Party organizations of various relevant units with the former getting deeply involved in living with the latter. These seven oil paintings have been published successively by the Shanghai People's Publishing House, 5 of them once on display at the Shanghai Municipal Fine Arts Exhibition Hall and one selected for display last year at the national fine arts exhibition.

* * *

Booming Development of Workers' Spare-Time Literary and Art Creation Is Warmly Welcomed by the Broad Mass of Workers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao May 23, 1973)

(NCNA Dispatch from Tientsin, May 22, 1973) Workers' spare-time literary and art creation in Tientsin municipality has boomed. Since last year, spare-time worker writers' reportage literature, short novels, poems, songs, etc., have accounted for one-third of the literary works published by the Tientsin People's Publishing House. Of these, the collection of reportage, "People Full of Morning Sunshine," the short-novel collections "Under the Dazzling Sunlight," "Oilfield Pacesetters" and "Slipway Battle Song" and the collections of poems and songs "Sing the Paean Full of Exuberance," "Spring Comes From Salt Workers' Hearts," etc., are all products created by workers.

After tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, spare-time worker writers of Tientsin municipality have considerably enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. Filled with a strong ambition to occupy the literary and art positions and consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, they have enthusiastically taken up their pens to create literary works reflecting the militant life of the working class and to sing the fervent praise of the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The writer of the collection of reportage, "People Full of Morning Sunshine," is a worker of the Tientsin Heavy Machinery Works. In the three major revolutionary movements, he acquainted himself with many advanced figures, some of them old master workers who bravely risked personal safety in a fight against the roaring flames of fire to salvage state property, some of them vigorous and dynamic and hard-driving youths. Their lofty qualities and their revolutionary spirit inspire him to taking up his pen. The literary works created by him reflect in a vivid way the new features of the working class.

The composers of the collection of poems and songs "Spring Comes From Salt Workers Hearts" are mostly old workers of the Tientsin Hanku Salt Field. In the old society, they had their full share of exploition and oppression from imperialism, the Kuomintang reactionary group and saltfield bullies. Every family had a tearful history behind it. Everyone had bloody scores to settle. After liberation, they stood up to be the masters of the house. This collection is a truthful portrait of salt workers' life and struggle, indignantly condemning the old society and giving expression to the infinite depths of the broad mass of salt workers' fervent love for Chairman Mao, for the Communist Party, and for socialism.

The worker writers' literary works are warmly received by the broad worker masses. In the workshops and shifts and sections of many factories, workers constantly gather in threes or fours reading and discussing and learning from the heroic characters of works.

Though knowing only a small number of Chinese characters, old worker Wang Fa-hsiang of the Tientsin Heavy Machine Works specially bought the collection of reportage literature, "People Full of Morning Sunshine." At night, he and his little daughter studied together by the lamplight.

At a shift study meeting, many old salt workers of Hanku Salt Field recited poems from the collection "Spring Comes from Workers' Hearts." With feeling they said, "In the past, salt workers' life was 100 times more bitter than brine. Now, with Mao Tse-tung's thought illuminating the 100-li salt field, millions upon millions of salt workers have stood up to be their own masters, to learn politics and culture and be able to pick up their pens to write poems and draw pictures. These poems and songs spell out what the salt workers have in their minds."

The Party organizations at various levels of Tientsin Municipality pay great attention to workers' spare-time literary creations. Many factories and enterprises have strengthened leadership over relevant work. Through running study classes, calling experience-exchange meetings, inviting professional writers to give tutorship and adopting other measures, they have continuously raised the ideological and creative levels of the workers' spare-time creative force.

* * *

DROUGHT FIGHTING

Scientific and Technical Symposium on Combating Drought in North China Held in Shihchiachuang

- The symposium studies seriously Chairman Mao's important directives on developing agriculture, exchanges experience of various localities in combating drought and scoring bumper harvests and discusses techniques and measures as well as scientific and technical work for combating drought

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao May 22, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) Under the situation of the in-depth development of the national movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and the important victory scored in combating drought last year, the Ministry of Agriculture has commissioned the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Hopei Agricultural Sciences Research Institute to convene a scientific and technical symposium recently in Shihchiachuang on combating drought in North China. This symposium studied seriously Chairman Mao's important directives on the development of agriculture, exchanged experience of various localities in combating drought and scoring bumper harvests, discussed sundry measures for combating drought and studied scientific and technical work for combating drought.

This symposium was attended by a total of over 160 representatives of leadership cadres of departments concerned under the State Council, and poor and lower-middle peasants and scientific and technical personnel from 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the north. Comrades who attended the symposium unanimously agreed that: The current situation in agricultural production and the struggle to combat drought is excellent and better than any time previously. Since last year, regions in the north have universally been stricken by drought, and the extent of the area, the length of the time and the severity of drought conditions were unprecedented for the past several decades.

Under the close concern of Chairman Mao and the Party Central, and with the impetus given by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, Party committees at various levels leading the broad masses of cadres and people, by carrying out a protracted and stubborn struggle to combat drought, scored a better harvest. From the positive and negative aspects of the experience, the cadres and people have further realized that for agriculture to catch up quickly, they must grasp the line actively, and in order to work in a big way, they must turn the year of grave drought into a year of great transformation and whip up a formidable new upsurge in basic farm construction with "water" and "soil" as the direction of the main assault.

On the basis of incomplete statistics, from last winter to this spring, 140,000 eyes of new mechanical wells have been drilled and 82,000 eyes of wells have been newly linked into a system in the 14 provinces, municipalities

and autonomous regions in the north. The area irrigated in winter and spring has reached 120,000,000 mow and its ability to withstand drought is greatly improved. By going deep into the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements, the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel have summed up and popularized the experiences of the masses in combating drought, and studied such techniques and measures as combating drought to protect seedling growth, soil and moisture conservation in cultivation, finding and using water, as well as making artificial rain in way of contributions to the struggle for combating drought.

Taking line as the key link, the symposium extensively exchanged experiences in the struggle for combating drought and scientific and technical gains in combating drought.

1. Maintain "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," by improving production conditions basically.

Tachai is an example of how to combat drought. The cadres and masses of the Tachai production brigade, by maintaining Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, were not afraid of enduring great hardship or undertaking heavy labor, and by making serious efforts and exerting great energy, grasped soil, fertilizer and water to build "Tachai-type fields," created "sponge-like fields," and turned the "three-loss fields" (loss of soil, loss of fertilizer and loss of water) into "three guaranteed fields." By thickening the cultivated layer, more water could be conserved, and not only could that combat drought, but that could also prevent water-logging as well as improve soil temperature and soil potency. The basic transformation of agricultural production conditions in addition to the application of scientific farming enabled them in 1972 to defeat a great drought the like of which was unprecedented in the past century, and score a good harvest of 940 catties a mow.

Facts have proved that "Tachai-type fields" are best examples for the building of high-yield and stable-yield fields. By maintaining "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," Hsiyang hsien has re-arranged its mountains and rivers. After five to six years of valiant battle, the cadres and masses of the whole hsien have built enbankments to make fields, moved mountains to fill in gullies, built more than 300,000 mow of Tachai-type fields" and popularized the "three-deep method" of deep plowing, deep planting and deep digging.

From last May to March this year, in spite of the severe drought, with the people working energetically, this hsien has carried out over 1,470 water conservancy projects, increased its irrigated area by more than 34,300 mow, and by improving its ability to combat drought, become an advanced typical example in self-reliance and hard struggle, and in developing socialist agriculture at high speed.

"Taming the land without harnessing the water, high yield cannot be scored. Harnessing the water without taming the land, the water is of no use. Taming the land without planting trees, the water cannot be conserved." That is an extremely good summary made by the masses regarding the comprehensive taming of mountains and rivers as well as forests and fields, and is an important content of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai."

The Wafangt'ai production brigade of Lingshou hsien in Hopei province, by digging fish-scale shaped terraced fields, planting trees and carrying out afforestation, constructing ponds and dams and repairing reservoirs, has built ditches, drilled wells, stored mountain flow and regulated climatic conditions on 9,300 mow of sandy land on a barren hill. This has enabled the barren mountain gully with "dead sandy soil where no moisture could be conserved and where drought, water-logging and hail and wind storms occurred yearly" to become for several consecutive years an advanced typical example of high-yield and stable-yield.

2. Speed up farm and water conservancy constructions, and bring fully into play the efficacy of irrigation.

"Irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture." The symposium exchanged fully typical examples in searching for water and storing water in mountainous regions, making full use of surface ground water and opening up sources of underground water on the plain, as well as the economic use and scientific use of water. The experience of Peich'eng hsien in Shantung province has proved that water could also be discovered in the deep rocky strata of mountainous regions. For the past two years, this hsien has opened up altogether more than 1,600 deep wells on the rockey land of the hsien. The total number of mechanized wells in the hsien has reached 4,850, and the area of irrigated surface has reached 480,000 mow, solving basically the problem of water shortage in rocky granite hills.

Many mountainous regions in such provinces as Shansi and Honan are also adopting such measures as diverting mountain streams, opening dry wells, digging water vaults, repairing pools and tapping subterranean flow. They have succeeded in storing whatever water available in a big way, and using the water over again in many ways so that it could play an active part in combating drought.

Shihchiachuang district in Hopei province, by grasping surface water in conjunction with underground water, deep wells in conjunction with medium and shallow wells, drilling new wells in conjunction with repairing old wells, and harnessing water in conjunction with improving the quality of the soil, has enabled the irrigated area to be extended to 7,540,000 mow, which based on the farming population, averaged one-and-a-half mow of irrigated land per capita. In 1972, the per-mow yield of grain in the district reached 580 catties.

There are also great potentials to be tapped in the direction of economic and scientific use of water. Sanchüehts'un production brigade of Chengting hsien in Hopei province, by means of levelling the ground, has enabled water used each time on a mow of land to be lowered from 30 to 13 cubic meters, and the daily irrigation rate of each eye of well to increase from 13 to 30 mow. The Hsichingku production brigade of Hui hsien, in Honan province, by adopting the method of one well and many ponds, has used its slack season for storing water to be used in time of drought, so that each well could irrigate 700 mow of land.

3. Practice scientific farming, and raise the technique of cultivating drought tolerant crops. The symposium exchanged agricultural experiences and techniques from everywhere in preventing and combating drought.

In some dryland districts with inadequate water resources, improving the technique of cultivation, increasing the planting of drought tolerant crops, selecting drought tolerant varieties and carrying out reasonable crop rotation are effective measures for preventing and combating drought and insuring stable-yield and high-yield. In accordance to the particularities of the dry plain of Fuliu Commune of Boyang hsien in Shanxi province, by adopting comprehensive measures for storing rain water, conserving soil moisture and using the limited supply of water ingeniously, for two consecutive years has topped the demands of the "Program" in grain production.

Hukuan hsien in Shanxi province, by popularizing the experiences of bumper millet production in dryland area of Chinchuang production brigade in using the "three methods of conserving moisture" for preparing land (covering the soil with chaff to conserve soil moisture, applying pressure to bring out moisture, and practicing shallow plowing to bunch up moisture), in making use of autumn rain in the spring to protect and maintain seedling growth, in selecting a sowing period to avoid "strangling drought" and in applying scientific management to stimulate "three healthy growth" (seedling, plant and spike), has enabled the per-mow yield of 170,000 mow of dryland millet in the whole hsien to average 405 catties.

Some of the mountainous regions have increased the planting of millet, spiked millet, hybrid sorghum, potato and beans of drought-tolerant and stable-yield varieties.

Experience from various localities has proved that the preparation of several sets of seeds for dry drought areas, particularly crop varieties with greater resistance to adversity and shorter growing period suitable for guarding against famine, is highly necessary.

In the light of current problems in the struggle for combating drought, the symposium carried out a serious discussion, raised some realistic and practical techniques and measures for combating drought, and carried out study of scientific and technical work on combating drought. The symposium was of the opinion that: Establishing permanently the thought of combating drought and energetically strengthening scientific and technical work for combating drought is necessary for stepping up the tempo of agricultural construction as well as for implementating Chairman Mao's strategic policy of "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony." In developing scientific and technical work for combating drought, it is necessary to carry out mass movement in a big way, and at the same time, strengthen organizational leadership realistically over vocational study, so that vocational study could be closely integrated with mass scientific experiment movement. Also, the work of exchanging scientific and technical information and data for combating drought should be properly carried out in a conscientious manner.

* * *

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

On Behalf of All-China Sports Federation, Chuang Tse-tung Invites Table Tennis Players of Taiwan Province to Asian-African-Latin American Tournament

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 25, 1973)

chuang tse-tung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, today invited table tennis players and coaches in taiwan province as well as enthusiasts in this sport among the overseas chinese from taiwan province to participate in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament to be held in august-september in peking.

chuang tse-tung extended this invitation on behalf of the all-china sports federation and all chinese sportsmen when he spoke at a banquet in honour of a visiting group of hongkong sports circles given by the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation here this evening.

leader of the group henry ying tung fok, deputy leaders cheung kam tim and chiu but york, adviser lee chung and all the other members of the visiting group attended the banquet.

delivering a speech at the banquet, chuang tse-tung paid cordial regards to all the members of the visiting group of hongkong sports circles.

he said:

"as you all know, the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament will be held from august 25 to september 7 this year in peking, the capital of our great motherland. this will be an unprecedented gathering of asian, african and latin american sports circles of the third world. we are very happy indeed that friends of the table tennis circles from the three continents will soon be in peking. it is only natural for us to think, with deep concern, of our compatriots in taiwan province and of the overseas chinese from that province, and we hope that they will have a chance to join the people and table tennis players of the whole country on this happy occasion for friendly contacts and an exchange of skills with friends from the three continents.

"therefore, on behalf of the all-china sports federation and all our sportsmen, i wish to take this opportunity to invite cordially table tennis players and coaches in taiwan province as well as enthusiasts in this sport among the overseas chinese from taiwan province to come to peking for this grand gathering unprecedented in the annals of world table tennis."

chuang tse-tung also heartily welcomed the chinese compatriots in hongkong and macao to send table tennis teams to the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament.

toasts were also made at the banquet by chen li, a leading member of the host organization, and group leader henry ying tung fok. the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

among those present were chi yi-fu, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission, wang wen-tuan, secretary-general of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation, sung chen-yeh, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial football federation, and ho chen-liang, chief of the secretariat of the all-china sports federation.

the 39-member group of hongkong sports circles flew in here from shanghai yesterday.

HONG KONG AND MACAU

Mr. Chang Shih-chao Leaves Peking for Hongkong by Special Plane to Visit Relatives

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1973)

mr. chang shih-chao, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, member of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and curator of the research institute of culture and history, left here today for hongkong by special plane to visit his relatives there.

yesterday, premier chou en-lai called on mr. chang shih-chao.

mr. chang shih-chao arrived at kai tak airport at lunch time today. he was greeted by his wife yin teh-chen; li chu-sheng and chu yi, deputy directors of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency; hsu ying, wife of liang wei-lin, director of the hongkong branch of hsinhua; chou hung-ming, tsui yen-hsu, chou chih-cheng and pan teh-sheng, associate editors of the hongkong branch of hsinhua; liao sheng-tung, inspector-general of the bank of china, and his wife chiao pin; pun ching an, deputy inspector-general of the bank of china; li wen-hsueh, deputy general manager of the china resources company; chong sai ping,

chairman of the board of directors of the nanyang commercial bank and ltd.; fei yi ming, director of the "ta kung pao" and his wife m.c. soo; li hsia-wen, deputy director of the "ta kung pao"; li tzu-sung, deputy director of the "wen wei pao"; wong kwan cheng, chairman of the chinese general chamber of commerce of hongkong; ho yin, chairman of the chinese general chamber of commerce of macao; doctor li sung and nurse chen mei-hsien.

leading members of the china travel service (h.k.) ltd. and the asia trading company were present at the airport.

timothy george, vice-political adviser to the british authorities in hongkong, was also present.

mr. chang shih-chao's son chang ko and secretary wang yi-chih left for hongkong with him.

mr. chang was accompanied to hongkong by his daughter chang han-chih, doctor chang hui-fen and nurse ting wan-chu.

when mr. chang shih-chao departed from peking, he was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned and his relatives and friends, including liao cheng-chih, ching pu-chun, chiao kuan-hua, lo ching-chang, liu yu-fa, li chin-teh, wang hai-jung, ma jen-hui, liang wei-lin, chih chun, wang tung, hou chun-huai, pai kuang-tao and li ming-hui.

Noted Hongkong Personage Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1973)

liao cheng-chih and his wife ching pu-chun, chiao kuan-hua and lo ching-chang met the noted hongkong personage mr. richard charles lee and mrs. lee here today and hosted a luncheon in their honour. they had cordial conversations.

present on the occasion were wang pen-tso, kung hsiao, cheng tan, and liang wei-lin, director of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency.

mr. and mrs. lee arrived in peking on may 19 and will soon go on a tour of other parts of the country. during their stop-over at kwangchow on may 18, they were honoured at a dinner given by hsu cheng-chou, a leading member of a department under the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

PUBLICATIONS

Chinese Editions of Works by Marx and Engels Off Press

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1973)

to meet the needs of the cadres and the masses in their study of marxism-leninism, the chinese editions of volume 24 (that is, volume two of "capital") and volume 28 of the "complete works of marx and engels" have been published by the people's publishing house. the volumes were translated into chinese by the bureau for the translation of marx-engels-lenin-stalin's works under the central committee of the communist party of china. marx's "capital" in three volumes, translated by kuo ta-li and wang ya-nan, have been reprinted. the books are on sale at the hsinhua bookstores throughout the country.

Works of Fine Arts Published in China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1973)

selections from china's 1972 national fine arts show have been compiled into an album by the people's fine arts publishing house and are now on sale.

the album consists of 96 works, most of them produced during the great proletarian cultural revolution. fiftynine out of these works have been printed as separate colour reproductions in 25,000,000 copies, and a popular edition of the whole album has been published in an edition of 400,000 copies. on sale in cities and rural areas throughout the country, these works are well received by workers, peasants and soldiers.

the album presents a wide variety of themes, styles and forms, including traditional chinese painting, oils, graphic arts, gouache, new year pictures and posters. these works reflect the close relations between the great leader chairman mao and the worker-peasant-soldier masses as well as their warm love for him. they mirror the life and work of the masses in the course of the socialist revolution and construction, people from all walks of life and thriving socialist construction throughout the country.

chin wen-yuan and other artists from shensi province went among the masses in yenan, former centre of the chinese revolution. local cadres and other people, with deep feelings, related chairman mao's revolutionary activities during his

stay there and their joy at having seen him. they described how chairman mao paid attention to the well-being of the masses, had faith in them, and shared weal and woe with them. the artists got a profound education on chairman mao's thesis "the masses are the real heroes." with deep proletarian feelings, they created the oil-paintings "chairman mao's heart is linked with ours" and "iron bastions". the first shows chairman mao conversing with peasant representatives around a brazier in a cave-dwelling in date orchard, yenan, all smiling with happiness. "iron bastions" presents chairman mao chatting with members of people's work teams supporting the front on the top of a mountain during a march in the war years. in the background is an endless stream of work teams, illustrating chairman mao's concept of relying on the masses in waging a people's war. the masses favourably comment on the two paintings as having impressive themes and deep portrayal of characters.

tang hsiao-ming, a young artist in kwangtung province, south china, went to the countryside after he was graduated from the kwangtung academy of fine arts. his oil-painting "woman committee member" brings to life a woman cadre making a report on socialist construction in the rural areas. it portrays her as a member of the younger generation who has come to the fore during the cultural revolution. the painting was done in bright tones and is permeated with vigour and vitality.

the new year picture "the red sun warms the hearts of ten thousand generations" by kang tso-tien, a fine arts teacher in shansi province, presents an old poor peasant woman lecturing primary school pupils on class education in a village. she shows the children the new jacket she is wearing. by the side of the desk is the broken basket she used when she went begging before liberation. the pupils and two young teachers are listening attentively. the picture vividly reflects the workers and peasants entering schools as part of the revolution in education during the cultural revolution.

among the selections are works by veteran artists, mirroring the life and work of workers, peasants and soldiers and achievements in china's socialist construction. they include the landscape painting "land of abundance south of the yangtze" by chien sung-yen of kiangsu province and the traditional chinese painting "an oil-city in the south" by kwangtung's kuan shan-yueh. noted painters are making serious efforts to inherit the merit of traditional chinese painting and weed through the old to bring forth the new.

a dozen selections in the album come from worker-peasant-soldier amateur artists. these paintings show the popularization and progress in fine arts by amateurs during the cultural revolution. the colour woodcut "swift change" presents humming activities in a shipyard, a reflection of the rapid growth in this industry in china. the woodcut is a

joint creation of ma hsueh-li, a worker at the talien refrigeration machinery plant and other workmates. another colour woodcut "patrol" by chen chien and other fighters of the chinese people's liberation army shows navymen steering a vessel under the yangtze river bridge at night. its setting and colours are impressive. these works by amateurs have been praised by the masses for their themes, skill and vitality.

RUSTICATION OF INTELLECTUAL YOUTH

Peking College Graduate Settles in Inner Mongolian Commune

(NCNA-English Huhehot, May 25, 1973)

peking college graduate, li hsiu, has earned the admiration of peasants and herdsmen since his return to his home village in inner mongolia ten years ago. a graduate of the peking college of agricultural mechanization, li hsiu has contributed his share to turning the poverty-stricken mountain village into a thriving go-ahead district.

with devotion to the socialist revolution and socialist construction, he works very hard, fearing neither hardship nor fatigue. li hsiu has been elected party branch secretary of the kaomaochuanyao production brigade, deputy secretary of the wangkueiyao commune party committee, member of the chingshuiho county party committee, member of the county revolutionary committee and member of the ulan chap league revolutionary committee.

last year he was elected deputy secretary of the league communist youth league committee.

li hsiu went to work in the inner mongolian institute of agriculture and animal husbandry after he finished his studies in peking in 1962, when he was 21. when the party committee of the institute conveyed the directive of the party central committee on developing agriculture, this stimulated a wave of support among the teachers and students and li hsiu was one of those who decided to move into action in the most direct way possible to help develop the countryside.

born in a poor peasant family, li hsiu knew how much the villages needed educated young people. he recalled how affectionately the villagers bade him farewell when he left home in 1958 to attend the inner mongolian school

of agriculture and animal husbandry in huhehot. one villager said: "over the centuries none of the peasants in our village could ever afford to go to school. when you are away studying, don't you forget our small mountain village."

li hsiu reminded himself of chairman mao's teaching: "all intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full."

once he decided to go back to his home village, he persistently applied to the party committee of the institute for a transfer and his application was approved.

the kaomaochuanyao brigade of which his home village is a part has five production teams, consisting of 104 households and a population of over 400. most people here live and work on mountain slopes. his home village is perched on a mountain ridge,

linked to the outside world by only a narrow footpath. at the time of his return it was so arid that the villagers had to walk half a kilometre to fetch drinking water. grain output was low. life was hard and working conditions poor. li hsiu was not deterred. in fact he determined to surmount all difficulties.

the villagers gave him a warm welcome home. the very next day li hsiu joined them in getting in the autumn harvest. following the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants, he chose to do the heaviest work. when winter came, li hsiu and fellow peasants began building stone embankments to terrace the hilly fields. one day an irrigation canal dyke was breached and the water gushed out. without hesitation, li hsiu jumped into the water to stop the breach. the villagers commented approvingly that li hsiu had not lost the true qualities of a working man.

li hsiu was equally courageous in class struggle. china at that time was experiencing temporary economic difficulties after three years of natural adversities and a handful of class enemies tried to undermine the collective economy by stirring up an evil current in favour of individual farming. li hsiu and the poor and lower-middle peasants waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the class enemies and opposed the capitalist trend. this struggle strengthened the party's position in the countryside.

the villagers liked li hsiu and elected him leader of his production team.

he was admitted to the chinese communist party in 1965, after taking part in the socialist education movement. now that he was a party member, his revolutionary enthusiasm was greater than ever before. he helped

members of the production team in their study of chairman mao's works. he took the lead in making scientific experiments to increase grain output. he wrote plays for the team's theatrical group and was one of the actors. the performances helped heighten the revolutionary enthusiasm of the audience.

li hsiu was elected secretary of the brigade party branch and chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee. he worked more enthusiastically as his responsibility became greater. he took part in collective productive labour during the day and studied chairman mao's works in the evening. he also found time to call on commune members at their homes and make social investigations. following his example, the cadres of the brigade each took part in collective productive labour for more than 300 days a year.

serious erosion was one of the kaomaochuanyao brigade's problems. it had 95 per cent of its arable land on slopes. the land at the foot of the mountain was a patch of sandy, dried river bed unsuitable for growing crops.

based on the findings of his investigations, li hsiu submitted a plan for reclamation of the sandy land. the project called for a dam to be built on the upper reaches of the huiho river to raise the water table, and a tunnel to be dug through a mountain to lead in water to irrigate the land. work began in the winter of 1969 with the support of the party branch and the whole brigade. li hsiu and more than 100 commune members worked on the project. in a little over a year, they completed the 50-metre-long boulder dam, a 6.5-kilometre-long irrigation canal through the mountain, and 2,000 metres of embankment. the 80 hectares of sandy land became fertile fields. the long cherished dream of the local peasants came true.

a drought hit the brigade in the summer of 1971 and li hsiu and the commune members fought it for three months. never once did he return home. he fainted of exhaustion in the fields one day. after he came to, he drank some water and went back to work after a short rest. the peasants were moved. "li hsiu is truly dedicated to the collective heart and soul," one of them said.

despite the serious drought, the brigade increased its grain output by a big margin. its grain delivery and sales to the state in 1971 equalled the brigade's total grain output in 1969. the brigade became an advanced unit of the chingshuiho county.

last year the brigade again overcame natural disasters to reap a good harvest. a grain-deficient brigade for many years, kaomaochuanyao now has a grain reserve of 70 tons and an accumulation fund of 120,000 yuan. it has

bought three tractors. the number of draft animals and poultry doubled. the commune members improved their livelihood. electric light has been installed in every house.

the poor mountain village has become prosperous in 11 years and in the process li hsiµ has made progress toward political maturity.

GYMNASTICS

China's 1973 National Gymnastics Tournament

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 25, 1973)

china's 1973 national gymnastics tournament concluded in tientsin recently.

the tournament drew 305 gymnasts in 24 teams from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions for minority nationalities.

shanghai captured the men's team title and liaoning province the women's team title at the ten-day tournament.

competition was so keen that two gymnasts were adjudged equal first in the women's individual four-event total after their points totals were computed to the thousandth of a point. they are hsu kuo-ning of shanghai and cheng chun-hsia of liaoning. yu lieh-feng of shanghai won the men's six-event total.

most of the gymnasts are exuberant youngsters. the hunan provincial women's team with an average age of 14 drew attention by finishing second in the team event among senior gymnasts. the team finished first in junior competition at last year's national tournament.

tu hsiao-chieh, a 13-year-old gymnast from liaoning, was placed second in the women's free exercise and third in the balance beam events.

competitors helped and learned from one another and made common progress. sun fei of kirin province and wang li-chun of shanghai became good friends when they first met at a tournament in 1971. they had since written to each other to exchange experience and encourage each other. in their re-union this year, they helped and learned from each other and both showed good results in competition.

the women's teams from kwangsi and kiangsi were drawn in the same group. when the kwangsi gymnasts found that the kiangsi team was young and less experienced, they helped them and gave up their apparatus to the kiangsi gymnasts so that the latter could do more exercise on them in the five minutes alloted to each team for warm-up exercises before competition.

in a busy gymnastics season this year, china has sent several teams on friendly visits to kuwait, egypt, libya, nigeria, denmark, norway, sweden and finland, and invited a danish team to visit china. a chinese gymnastics team is currently visiting the united states and will visit canada afterwards.

CONSUMER GOODS

More Varied Goods Supplied to South China National Minorities

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 25, 1973)

state supplies of commodities favoured by the national minority people in lunglin county in south china have doubled or tripled in variety since 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began. among these commodities are lace dresses, colourful silks, bead necklets, embroidered shawls, plaited skirts, and special types of fiddles.

lunglin county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region has 85 shops and a network of sales agents dealing in these goods for the people of chuang, miao, yi, kelao and other minority nationality. these minority nationalities account for more than 80 per cent of the county's population.

manufactured goods were in such short supply in this remote county before liberation that, the story goes, an itinerant merchant could buy a horse for a dozen embroidery needles.

since liberation the people's government has devoted considerable effort to ensuring that socialist commerce serves the minority people. the policy pursued is one of "unified prices" and "protective prices". manufactured goods brought from the coastal areas are sold there at the same price as in the producing cities, with transportation expenses borne by the state, while favourable prices are given for local produce.

the county commercial department often solicits the opinions of the national minority people concerning the supply of commodities.

it also runs courses for employees, many of them members of the national minorities, to acquire special knowledge of the kind of goods needed by the national minority people.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kabul, May 25, 1973)

prime minister of afghanistan mohammad moussa shafiq received chinese ambassador to afghanistan kan yeh-tao here on may 23 and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

during the reception, prime minister shafiq asked the chinese ambassador to give his kind regards to chinese premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND AFRICA

OAU Anniversary Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1973)

the heads of the african diplomatic missions in peking gave a reception at the mauritanian embassy here this evening to mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of the organization of african unity and the 10th anniversary of the african liberation day.

attending were chinese premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, minister of communications yang chieh and minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng.

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, were present.

charles gaetan duval, mauritius minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration and mayor of port louis, and his party also attended.

mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly was the first to speak. in the name of the hosts, he thanked the chinese, cambodian and other guests for their presence at the reception. he said that the presence

of premier chou en-lai "is eloquent proof of the profound friendship and moving solidarity that bind the people's republic of china and fighting africa, anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist africa."

the presence of prime minister penn nouth, he continued, "symbolizes not only afro-asian solidarity but also the friendship that the anti-imperialist and non-aligned kingdom of cambodia never ceases to show for our continent." he expressed the ardent hope that peace and independence would be restored in cambodia.

egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd then took the floor. he said that the first decade of the o.a.u. was being celebrated today with dignity and pride not only in africa but also in various parts of the world.

"the last ten years have seen many successes by the o.a.u.", he added. "several african countries have achieved freedom, increasing the number of independent african states from 31 to 41. the o.a.u., which is the continent's supreme instrument for common action, has won more respect and recognition all over the world. the special meeting of the security council in addis ababa in 1972, the first ever to be held in africa to discuss burning african issues, was ample testimony of this trend. under the banner of the o.a.u. the african liberation movements are achieving greater victories in the struggle of the total emancipation of africa."

ambassador abd said that the o.a.u. had become a weapon in all actions related to african unity. it "has fostered and strengthened african cooperation. thus today, african liberation movements have been enabled to achieve greater consolidation and unity to realise better the objectives of the o.a.u. in her relentless struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

he stated that the people in all african territories, in particular in guinea (bissau), angola, mozambique, zimbabwe, namibia, azania and sahara, were fighting against racialism and for independence.

the egyptian ambassador condemned imperialism and zionism for their acquisition of territories by force. he also denounced imperialism and colonialism for undermining africa's right to economic development and social progress. he said that the major developed countries still resorted to economic pressure and blackmail, with the assistance of the racist minority regimes, to undermine africa's political liberation. "today, africa is ever more resolved to fight against all these acts of neo-colonialism in order to achieve economic independence on her own terms", he stressed. "the recent decisions of the conference of african economic and finance ministers are a manifestation of the increased unity of africa in the economic field and her determination to influence world monetary, trade and economic policies."

the egyptian ambassador pledged the african people's support for the brave peoples of indochina who have been fighting for national salvation and the heroic people of palestine who are fighting for their legitimate rights.

referring to the friendship between china and africa, he said: "the friendship between the african and the chinese peoples is manifested not only by the increase in the number of african diplomatic missions in peking, but more also by the experiences of the african and chinese peoples who are daily coming into contact with each other in various ways of cooperation. we pay tribute today to the consistent support given to the struggle of the african people by china as well as by other outside progressive forces."

on behalf of the chinese government and people, foreign minister chi peng-fei extended warmest festive congratulations to the governments and peoples of the african countries.

"the birth of the organization of african unity was an important landmark in the triumphant advance of the african national liberation movements," he said. "in the past decade, the o.a.u. has performed its noble duties by propelling and supporting the just struggles of african countries against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, hegemonism and zionism and steadily promoting the african countries' unity against imperialism. it has won ever more extensive support among african countries and peoples."

foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "the great and daily awakening africa is undergoing profound and tremendous changes. the independent african states have safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty by smashing repeated imperialist and social-imperialist plots of aggression and subversion and have been carrying out reforms in the political, economic and cultural fields and advancing along the road of independent development. they are unfolding a just struggle to defend their economic independence against imperialist plunder and imperialist attempts at shifting off economic crises and to develop their mutual economic cooperation. in international affairs, they are uniting more closely with the other countries of the third world in upholding justice and opposing power politics and hegemonism. the peoples of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau), azania, zimbabwe, namibia, spanish sahara and other regions which are not yet independent are dealing continuous heavy blows at colonialism and racism by their struggles for national independence and racial equality against colonial rule and racial discrimination. the struggle of the african countries against israeli zionist aggression is continuing to develop in depth. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become a great and irresistible historical trend across the whole african continent, from east to west and from north to south."

he pointed out: "however, imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and expansionism are not reconciled to their defeats. they are resorting to all kinds of sabotage and trouble-making in their last-ditch struggle. but history has proved, and will go on to prove, that no reactionary forces can stop the triumphant march of the heroic african people, though the latter will still encounter difficulties and setbacks on their road of advance. we are confident that so long as the great african people strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance and persevere in struggle, they will finally bring about with their own hands the complete independence and liberation of africa".

he said that china and african countries were all developing countries and belonged to the third world. the friendly relations and cooperation between china and african countries based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence were growing stronger and developing steadily. "the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the african people in their just struggle to safeguard or win national independence, defend state sovereignty, oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, hegemonism and zionism. the chinese government and people will for ever unite together, fight together and win victory together with african countries and peoples exclamation" he said in conclusion.

hosts and guests at the reception chatted in an atmosphere of warmth, unity and friendship. toasts were drunk to the new victories in the african people's cause against colonialism, for the defence of sovereignty and independence and for national liberation, and to the growing revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and african peoples.

while the reception was proceeding, the band played chinese and african tunes.

present at the reception were also leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including hsiao ching-kuang, ho ying, chai shu-fan, yao hsiao-cheng, chou fa-yen, ting kuo-yu, wang hai-jung, yang chi, lai ta-yuan and ting hsueh-sung, as well as hadji mohammed aly chang chieh, a leading member of the islamic association of china.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were also present.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: African People's Festival of Militant Unity

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "african people's festival of militant unity" which reads as follows:

today is the 10th anniversary of "african liberation day", a festival of the african people's militant unity, as well as the 10th anniversary of the founding of the organization of african unity (o.a.u.). the 10th conference of the heads of state and government of the oau is about to be convened ceremoniously in addis ababa, the capital of ethiopia. the chinese government and people extend warm greetings to the african people on their glorious festival and heartily wish the addis ababa conference every success.

the birth of the oau is an important milestone in the history of the national independence movement in africa. it marks the victorious development of the african people's struggle in unity against imperialism. the clarion call issued by the organization "to eradicate all forms of colonialism from africa" ten years ago has become the goal of common struggle of the millions upon millions of african people and has inspired the african peoples on their triumphant march. the organization of african unity has, since its inception, won daily broader support from the african countries and peoples and has grown steadily. it has made tremendous contributions in the cause of promoting and supporting the struggle of the african peoples for winning and safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism, hegemonism and zionism, and in strengthening the unity and cooperation among african countries.

the face of africa has undergone further changes over the past ten years. ten more african countries have acquired independence. the people's armed struggle and mass movement in mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau), zimbabwe, namibia, azania and spanish sahara which are still under imperialist and colonialist domination are developing vigorously. many countries which have already won independence have taken positive measures to safeguard their political and economic independence, weaken and deal blows to colonialist and neo-colonialist forces, combat the aggression, control, subversion, interference and bullying by imperialism and social-imperialism and support their african brothers fighting for independence and liberation. as an important force of the third world, great africa is playing, together with the asian and latin american countries, an ever-bigger role in international affairs. the special meetings of the u.n. security council,

held for the first time in africa last year, heard the views of the african people and adopted resolutions sternly condemning colonialism and imperialism. this vividly shows that the current of african national liberation is irresistible.

however, the following facts cannot be ignored: up to now about one-fifth of african soil has not been liberated. imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are not reconciled to their defeat and are trying in a thousand and one ways to carry out sabotage and trouble-making in an attempt to stage a come-back. social-imperialism, too, is actively dipping its hand into africa in a scramble for spheres of influence. the african countries and people are still faced with the task of arduous struggle. but africa belongs to the great african people, not to imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and the superpowers. so long as the african people who have a glorious tradition of struggle, strengthen their unity, sharpen their vigilance and persevere in struggle, they will surely be able to take their destiny in their own hands.

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao points out: "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the chinese people and the people of africa have always sympathized with and encouraged each other and there exists a profound friendship between them. the chinese people will unswervingly support the african people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against racism, hegemonism and zionism. we are convinced that the african people's cause of unity against imperialism will win new and greater victories. the day will surely come when the whole of the african continent is completely liberated.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Works on Friendship Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo, his wife and other members of the albanian embassy today went to work on the china-albania friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking.

the albanian comrades-in-arms received a warm welcome from liu yung-kuo, secretary of the commune committee of the chinese communist party, chang shih-ta, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, and commune members.

ambassador xhorxhi robo and other albanian comrades joined the commune members in digging irrigation ditches and weeding the wheat fields. the work sites were filled with expressions of the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms.

later, the albanian comrades dined with commune leaders and members. accompanying the albanian comrades to the commune were yu hung-liang, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, and hsing jen-hsien, a leading member of the foreign affairs group of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1973)

eduardo bradley, argentine ambassador to china, and his wife gave a reception here at noon today to celebrate the national day of argentina.

attending the reception were sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry; yang chieh, minister of communications; fan tzu-yu, minister of commerce; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned, including chen chieh, shih lin, liang chang-wu, chang wen-chin, wang hsiao-yi, lin pin and chung han-chiu.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

BASKETBALL TEAM

Shanghai Men's Basketball Team Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

the shanghai men's basketball team led by liu shih-yu and hu chan-hsiang returned to peking today after a friendly visit to syria, lebanon and iraq.

it was greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned of the physical culture and sports commission wang wen-chung and chang chang-lu.

on hand were jabr al-atrache, syrian ambassador to china, and aref m. ali karim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iraqi embassy in peking.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Photo Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1973)

a photo exhibition of samdech norodom sihanouk's recent inspection tour of the liberated zone of cambodia opened at the china art gallery here today.

the more than 140 photos on view record the inspection tour of the liberated zone that samdech sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, made in february and march this year in the company of ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, in defiance of wanton u.s. bombing and hardships on the way.

there are moving scenes showing samdech sihanouk meeting with leaders of the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union and the people's national liberation armed forces and the people in the liberated zone.

the exhibition bears out the fact that the situation is excellent as regards the khmer people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it demonstrates the rapid growth of the p.n.l.a.f. and the close unity of the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c. leaders and of the leaders and the people.

the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the china-cambodia friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

attending the opening ceremony and viewing the exhibits were thiounn mumm, minister, and van piny, vice-minister, of the royal government of national union of cambodia, madame pemme peang, cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun, and other distinguished cambodian guests in peking.

present were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, shih shao-hua, secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned hsieh li-fu, chin chao, liang feng, tu hsiu-hsien, yang ling, lu yi, as well as more than two hundred other people in peking.

CHINA AND CONGO

Sino-Congolese Economic and Technical Cooperation Protocol Signed in Brazzaville

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, May 24, 1973)

a protocol on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of china and the congo was signed here today.

it was signed by congolese minister of finance and budget saturnin okabe and chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien on behalf of their governments.

the signing ceremony was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Technical Symposium Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

a delegation from the metex corporation of finland held a technical symposium in peking from may 17 to 24 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the delegation led by general manager kauko vusitalo arrived here may 15. while in peking, members of the delegation and chinese technicians discussed technical matters of common interest. the finnish guests also met with representatives of the related chinese import and export corporations.

li chuan, vice-chairman of the host organization, gave a dinner for the visitors the day after their arrival.

the visiting delegation gave a return dinner here this afternoon. li chuan was among the guests.

delegation members also took time out to view peking factories, a rural people's commune and other places of interest.

the delegation leader, kauko vusitalo, left here for home monday. the other finnish guests will leave for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Delegation of France-China Friendship Association Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

a 21-member delegation from the france-china friendship association led by regis bergeron, a leading member of the association, left here for southern parts of china today. it will go home after touring wuhan and other places.

the delegation arrived in china may 8 and toured shanghai, soochow and wuhsi before coming to peking. in these places it visited industrial, agricultural and educational units, scenic spots and historical sites.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Deputy Prime Minister Arrives in Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 24, 1973)

nikolaos macarezos, deputy prime minister of the kingdom of greece, madame macarezos and his party arrived here this morning from peking by special plane.

constantinos michalopoulos, secretary of state for foreign affairs, madame michalopoulos and the greek economic delegation he is leading arrived on board the same plane.

the greek deputy prime minister and his wife are being accompanied by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, chinese ambassador to greece chou po-ping, and greek ambassador to china nicolas katapodis and madame katapodis.

the airport flew the national flags of the kingdom of greece and china. among the welcomers were tieh ying, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife su pei-lan; wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

tieh ying gave a banquet this evening warmly welcoming deputy prime minister and madame macarezos and the other distinguished guests from greece.

speaking at the banquet, tieh ying said: "brief as it is, the visit to china of deputy prime minister macarezos and the other distinguished greek guests has produced satisfactory results. it will open up a fine vista for the further development of relations between our two countries. we the people of chekiang, like the rest of the chinese people, are overjoyed at this."

"we are particularly happy", tieh ying continued, "that deputy prime minister macarezos has brought us a precious gift from the greek people the olive trees. they were planted in our city this afternoon. we will carefully cultivate them and let them take root, blossom and bear fruit on the banks of the west lake."

tieh ying asked deputy prime minister and madame macarezos and other guests to convey the profound gratitude and friendly greetings of the people of chekiang and hangchow to the greek people upon their return home.

in reply, deputy prime minister nikolaos macarezos expressed heartfelt thanks for the hospitable reception accorded him and his party in this beautiful city of hangchow.

he said: "during our current visit we made contact with your great people and saw your people united as one in making unremitting efforts to create a more beautiful tomorrow."

the greek deputy prime minister added: "we are the first greek government delegation to china whose aim is to strengthen friendship and promote economic relations between our two peoples. i can now assure my people that our mission is crowned with complete success."

this afternoon, deputy prime minister and madame nikolaos macarezos and the other distinguished guests from greece went boating on the west lake and visited the hangchow silk mill.

Gift from Greek People Presented to Chinese People

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 24, 1973)

two olive seedlings, a gift from the greek people, were presented to the chinese people at a ceremony held in huakang park here this afternoon.

greek deputy prime minister nikolaos macarezos presented the precious gift on behalf of the greek people. he expressed the hope that the seedlings would remain a symbol of the friendship between the people of greece and china and their common desire for cooperation while advancing along the road to progress and peace.

tieh ying, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, accpeted the gift on behalf of the chinese people and the people of hangchow city. he thanked the greek people for this expression of profound friendship. he said: "we'll nurse these seedlings with great care and see to it that they grow sturdily. they will symbolize the growing friendship between our two peoples."

amid the warm applause of the 200 people attending the ceremony, greek deputy prime minister nikolaos macarezos and madame macarezos, secretary of state for foreign affairs constantinos michalopoulos and madame michalopoulos, and ambassador nicolas katapodis wielded spades to add soil around the two olive seedlings. they were joined by tieh ying, wang tzu-ta, also vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee as well as chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, vice-minister chou hua-min and ambassador chou po-ping.

Shanghai Banquet Honors Greek Deputy Prime Minister Macarezos

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 25, 1973)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening in honour of nikolaos macarezos, deputy prime minister of the kingdom of greece, madame macarezos and his party.

among the guests were constantinos michalopoulos, greek secretary of state for foreign affairs, madame michalopoulos and the greek economic delegation he is leading, and nicolas katapodis, greek ambassador to china, and madame katapodis.

present at the banquet were vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, and standing committee members of the revolutionary committee chen ah-ta, huang chin-hai, chang chen-ya, and leading members of departments concerned.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and chinese ambassador to greece chou po-ping who accompanied the distinguished greek guests to shanghai were also present. hsu ching-hsien and deputy prime minister macarezos spoke at the banquet.

hsu ching-hsien praised the fighting spirit of the greek people in opposing foreign aggression and winning and safeguarding national independence. he said: "the economic and cultural exchanges between china and greece dated back to antient times, though the two countries are far apart. the friendship between our two peoples and the good relations between our two countries are growing with each passing day thanks to the common efforts of the two peoples and governments. over the past two years, we people of shanghai have annually received hundreds of vessels and thousands of seamen from greece. this has promoted mutual understanding and friendship between the people of our two countries."

hsu ching-hsien congratulated the deputy prime minister on his successful visit to china. he said: "the current visit to china by deputy prime minister macarezos and his wife is a new contribution to promoting the friendly relations between china and greece.

in reply, deputy prime minister macarezos said that the shanghai visit was a happy event. he said that among the documents signed between greece and china during his current visit was an agreement on maritime transport cooperation. "we think that this opens up new prospects for the already harmonious cooperation between the maritime transport organizations of our two countries."

the greek prime minister expressed the hope that the friendly relations between greece and china would progress as expected.

the distinguished greek guests flew into shanghai from hangchow by special plane this afternoon. they were greeted at the airport by hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu.

when they left hangchow, they were seen off by tieh ying, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife su pei-lan, wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and other local leaders.

deputy prime minister and madame macarezos visited places of historical interest in hangchow this morning.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Receives Chinese Agronomists' Group

(NCNA-English Conakry, May 24, 1973)

president sekou toure received all members of the chinese agronomists' group at the presidency here this afternoon and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were guinean minister in the field of economy and finance ismael toure, minister in the field of culture and education mamadi keita, minister and inspector-general of the democratic party of guinea diane lansana, minister of rural development barry alpha bakar, minister of information and ideology senainon behanzin, minister of local development of central guinea sekou cherif, secretary-general of the presidency karim keyra and other government officials.

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua was also present.

the chinese agronomists' group arrived here on may 14.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Arrives in Budapest

(NCNA-English Budapest, May 25, 1973)

a chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation headed by ma yi, chairman of the chinese group to the commission for scientific and technical cooperation between the people's republic of china and the hungarian people's republic and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, arrived here by air yesterday to attend the 12th meeting of the commission and pay a visit to hungary.

among those welcoming the delegation at the airport was szili geza, chairman of the hungarian group to the commission and vice-minister of heavy industry.

chinese ambassador to hungary li tse-wang was also at the airport to meet the delegation.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Friendly Personages Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

aldo ducci, mayor of arezzo city, italy, and engineer silvio pozzi, vice-president of the italy-china economic and cultural exchange association, left here yesterday to tour southern parts of china before going home.

the italian friends arrived in peking may 17 as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. during their stay in peking, they visited industrial, agricultural and educational units and viewed the arts and crafts exhibition and other places of interest. silvio pozzi had discussions with his colleagues from the chinese ministry of water conservancy and power, peking and tsinghua universities. li en-chiu, a leading member of the host organization, met and feted the italian friends.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Mr. Eijun Otani

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

comrade kuo mo-jo today sent a message to the bereaved family of mr. eijun otani expressing condolences on his death. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the unfortunate death of mr. eijun otani, i hereby express my heartfelt condolences and extend cordial regards to you.

during his life time, mr. otani had made active efforts and contributions to the promotion of friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples and friendly interchange between the religious circles of the two countries. we cherish a deep memory of mr. otani.

Liao Cheng-chih Sends Message of Condolence To Otani's Family

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, sent a message to the family of mr. eijun otani, expressing condolences on his death. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of mr. eijun otani, i wish to express my condolences and extend cordial sympathy to the bereaved family.

mr. otani had made important contributions in his life time to the friendship between the people of china and japan. we have great admiration for him.

Chao Po-chu Sends Message to Condolences to Family of the Reverend Eijun Otani

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1973)

chao po-chu, responsible member of the buddhist association of china, sent a message of condolences to japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters and the family of the reverend eijun otani, expressing his condolences on the death of mr. eijun otani. the message reads as follows:

shocked to learn the death of the reverend eijun otani i extend to you my condolences. the reverend eijun otani had devoted much of himself to the promotion of friendship between china and japan in his life time. cherishing the memory of the reverend, here i do pledge to follow his outstanding example.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Minister of External Affairs, Tourism and Emigration Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

charles gaetan duval, minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration of mauritius and major of port louis, and his party arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china.

peking airport today flew the national flags of mauritius and china. welcoming the distinguished mauritius guests at the airport were foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei and leading members of departments concerned wen yeh-chan, chu chuan-hsien and hsing jen-hsien.

on hand were mauritius ambassador to china ameen kasenally, and diplomatic envoys to china of african and some other countries.

when they stoped over at kwangchow this afternoon, minister duval and the other distinguished mauritius guests were greeted by yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

Chinese and Mauritian Ministers Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying held talks here this morning with charles gaetan duval, mauritian minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration and mayor of port louis.

the talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship.

attending the talks on the mauritian side were:

krishna ramlugon, member of the legislative assembly, parliamentary secretary of the ministry of external affairs, tourism and emigration and chief of protocol; joseph marcel mason, member of the legislative assembly; somdath bhuckory, town clerk of port louis; and nicole francois, secretary to the mayor of port louis; and

mauritian ambassador to china ameen kasenally.

attending on the chinese side were wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the african affairs department, chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and staff members.

Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet for Mauritius Minister Duval

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet at the great hall of the people this evening in honour of charles gaetan duval, minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration of mauritius and mayor of port louis, and his party.

among the guests was mauritius ambassador to china ameen kasenally.

present were vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke, vice-minister of light industry hsieh hsin-ho, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei, and leading members of departments concerned wang yeh-chiu, yang kung-su, ho kung-kai, wen yeh-chan, hsu li-chin, chu chuan-hsien, tien ping, hsing jen-hsien and wu huan-hsing.

chi peng-fei and duval spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, chi peng-fei praised the unremitting efforts made by the mauritius government and people, under the leadership of prime minister ramgoolam, in safeguarding national unity and independence and in building the country, as well as their contribution to promoting the unity of the african countries against imperialism.

the chinese foreign minister described the present situation in africa as encouraging. he said that the chinese people firmly supported the african people in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence.

"although china and mauritius are separated by a great distance, they are closely linked by the long common struggle," chi peng-fei continued. "the people of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in building their respective countries." he said that prime minister ramgoolam's visit to china in april last year and the establishment of diplomatic relations "opened a new chapter in the annals of friendly relations between the two countries." minister gaetan duval's current visit "will further strengthen the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples," he said.

minister duval in his speech expressed satisfaction with the fine reception he had received since his arrival in china.

he said: "i am convinced that the talks we have held will positively contribute to the improvement, strengthening and consolidation of the relations that have existed between our two countries in the past decades and that were made concrete by the establishment of diplomatic relations last year." he expressed the hope that the cooperation between mauritius and china would be further developed.

minister duval conveyed the warm greetings and best wishes of the mauritius government and people to the chinese government and people.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Liu Ai-feng, Chou Pei-yuan Meet Mexican Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1973)

liu ai-feng, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with professor francisco lopez camara, member of the guidance committee of the national autonomy university of mexico and director of advanced studies in the faculty of political and social sciences of the university, and miss hortensia cebada.

the two mexican guests arrived in china on a visit on may 16. they toured kwangchow, hangchow and shanghai before coming to peking.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fetes Korean Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 25, 1973)

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting delegation of the korean journalists union led by chong jun gi, responsible editor-in-chief of "rodong sinmun".

han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, was present at the dinner.

a fraternal and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the dinner.

Peking Banquet Honors Korean Party Vacationist Group

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the vacationist group of the workers' party of korea led by kang hyon su and li ul sol.

among the guests at the banquet were members of the vacationist group pak hong jung, li sok ryong, choe dong sok, kim hak son, kim tae keon and chi nam san, interpreter kang ri hwang, korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and embassy officials.

the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of close unity between the comrades-in-arms of the two countries. keng piao and kang hyon su spoke at the banquet, hailing the growth of the blood-sealed revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea.

in his speech, keng piao paid tributes to the fraternal korean people who, under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, have won brilliant victories in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and scored tremendous achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

he said, "the struggle and victory of the korean workers' party and the korean people are also ours and they are a great support and encouragement to our revolutionary cause."

keng piao said, "the communist party of china and the chinese people firmly support the korean workers' party and the korean people in their just struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the motherland, firmly hold that the u.s. troops must withdraw from south korea, that the so-called 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' must be dissolved, and that the problem of korea must be solved by the korean people themselves without outside interference. we are deeply convinced that the long-tested korean people can certainly overcome all sorts of obstacles placed by the united states and the south korean authorities on the road to the reunification of the motherland and win final victory."

keng piao spoke highly of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties and two peoples of china and korea. he said that the current visit to china by the korean party vacationist group would make positive

contributions to this friendship and unity. he sincerely hoped that the fraternal friendship between the two parties and two peoples would develop from generation to generation.

group leader kang hyon su said in his speech: "we are very happy to have the opportunity to spend our vacation in china -- the country of our close brothers, and to see for ourselves the achievements of the chinese people in the revolution and construction as well as their militant spirit."

"the korean workers' party and the korean people hold," he added, "that the korea-china friendship which is founded by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung and which has stood the test in history, is extremely valuable and irreplaceable. we regard it as our sacred duty to consolidate and develop this friendship."

kang hyon su pointed out: "the reunification of our partitioned motherland at an earlier date is the greatest national task of our people. the independent and peaceful reunification of korea calls for the compelled withdrawal of the u.s. aggressor troops from south korea and the dissolution of the 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea'. our party and our people will rally round comrade kim il sung with one heart and one mind, firmly carry out the principle of independent and peaceful reunification of the motherland, stop foreign interference and bring about the reunification of the country."

concluding, he said that the korean workers' party and the korean people would always unite closely with the chinese communist party and the chinese people and courageously advance together with them in the common struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of socialism.

among those present at the banquet were kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, shih yi-chih, vice-minister of public security, and leading members of other departments concerned jen yun-chung, yang shou-shan, lu wei-chao, chang shang-ming, chu kai-yin and mao pao-chung.

Korean Art Troupe Leaves Peking for Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

the mansudae art troupe of pyongyang from the democratic people's republic of korea led by chong gwang sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations, left here by train this evening on a friendship tour of nanking. the troupe is being accompanied by liu hsi-lin, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, is with the troupe on the tour.

among those who saw the troupe off at the railway station were liu hsien-chuan, deputy head, and wu yin-hsien, member, of the cultural group under the state council, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of art circles lin lin, hsing jen-hsien, fang lien, hsueh chin-hou, ma chang-li, chou ho-tung, hung sueh-fei and wan yi-ying.

also present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, his wife and embassy officials.

the korean artists had given seven performances of the revolutionary opera "a flower girl" in the chinese capital since their arrival in peking on may 16. the performances were a great success, winning wide acclaim and enthusiastic praise both from the audiences and the literary and art circles.

the korean artists visited the hunghsing china-korean friendship people's commune on the morning of may 21. they received a warm welcome from the leaders and members of the commune.

this morning, the troupe visited the palace museum and the exhibition on cultural relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution in the company of wang yeh-chiu, director of the administration of museums and archaeological data under the state council, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Korean Mansudae Art Troupe of Pyongyang Arrives in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 25, 1973)

people of the east china city of nanking, with brotherly sentiments, gave a hearty welcome to the mansudae art troupe of pyongyang from the democratic people's republic of korea led by chong gwang sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations, upon its arrival here from peking this afternoon.

as the special train carrying the korean artists pulled in, chiang ko, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, lo chi, deputy head of the propaganda department of the kiangsu provincial committee of the communist party of china and a leading member of the kiangsu branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, wang nai-ching, vice-chairman of the naking municipal revolutionary committee, headed a group of other local leaders and art workers to greet the korean comrades-in-arms. the welcoming crowds of nearly one thousand beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans under the large streamers "a warm welcome to the korean mansudae art troupe of pyongyang" and "long live the militant friendship and great unity cemented in blood between the people of china and korea". young people in colourful costumes rosed to a welcoming dance.

along the thoroughfare to the guest house, people clapped their welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms. the korean artists rendered in chinese the songs of "the east is red" and "the people of the world are sure to win" all the way to the guest house.

the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening, warmly welcoming the korean comrades. all the members of the art troupe and counsellor of the korean embassy in peking yu song jin who had come here with the troupe attended.

among those present at the banquet were yang kuang-li and chiang ko, vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and fang min, chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee.

yang kuang-li and chong gwang sun made heart-warming speeches at the banquet. yang kuang-li said that the korean artists' performance tour of nanking enabled the people of kiangsu and nanking to see korea's achievements in art. it also provided a good opportunity for the literary and art workers in the province to learn from them. their visit would make important contributions to enhancing the militant friendship between the two peoples and promoting the cultural exchange between the two countries.

chong gwang sun said that korea and china were fraternal neighbours and their peoples were comrades-in-arms and brothers fighting shoulder to shoulder in the protracted revolutionary struggles. the korean people cherished this friendship and would always unite, fight and win victory together with the fraternal chinese people, he declared.

later, the korean comrades-in-arms saw an acrobatic performance.

TENNIS TEAM

Chinese Tennis Team Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

the chinese tennis team led by shen chia-lin, flew back here today from a friendly visit to sri lanka and pakistan.

it was met at the airport by wang wen-chung, leading member of a department of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, and n.m.m.i. hussain, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy here.

CHINA AND US

Chief of Chinese Liaison Office in US Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1973)

huang chen, chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states of america, left here with his wife chu lin this afternoon by plane for his post.

they were seen off at the airport by foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung and his wife liu chin-lin, assistant foreign ministers chang wen-chin and wang hai-jung, as well as comrades lin ping, peng hua, chou chiu-yeh, hsieh li and chu chuan-hsien.

on hand were david bruce, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in the people's republic of china, mrs. bruce, and john holdridge, deputy chief of the liaison office.

Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Meets American Writer

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1973)

chinese assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with american writer vincent sheean and mrs. sheean here this evening.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including li en-chiu, yu chang-ching and tzu chung-yun.

Chinese Gymnastic Team Concludes Visit to Philadelphia

(NCNA-English Philadelphia, May 23, 1973)

the chinese gymnastic team visiting the united states concluded this evening its two-day visit to philadelphia, the historic city.

this morning, the chinese gymnasts visited the "independence hall", a museum of the american war of independence.

afterwards, they visited the campbell soup plant in camden, a nearby city. they were warmly welcomed by the management and the workers there and had lunch with the workers and staff of the plant. during lunch, the chinese guests had very cordial and friendly talk with the american workers. the leader of the team conveyed the best regards of the chinese workers to their american counterparts. before they left the plant, the chinese gymnasts sang chinese and american folk songs to thank the american workers for their hospitality. the american workers responded with prolonged applause.

mayor joseph nardi of camden and mayor elect angelo ercotti also had lunch with the chinese visitors. mayor nardi expressed the hope that the visit

of the chinese gymnastic team to the united states will promote friendship and understanding between the chinese and american people. the american hosts and the leader of the chinese team exchanged souvenirs with each other.

this evening, the chinese gymnastic team had another friendship competition with the u.s. team at the "spectrum" stadium here. representing the chinese men's team were yang ming-ming, liao jun-tien, tsai huan-tsung and chu te-jui. representing the u.s. men's team were james culhane, james ivicek, melvin hill and michael carter. the chinese men's team won by a team score of 166.35 against 160.65

yang ming-ming won the all-round men's championship, tsai huan-tsung, second place and chu te-jui, the third. thousands of spectators applauded loudly when tsai huan-tsung made a risky turn on the vaulting horse. afro-american gymnast melvin hill also made a brilliant show in free exercise.

taking part in the women's friendly competition in the chinese team were wang kuei-ping, chiang shao-yi, huang hui-mei and liu chun-lin; and in the u.s. team were debby fike, nancy thies, diane dunbar and pamela simone. the u.s. women's team won by a team score of 110.60 against 104.65.

15-year-old debby fike won the all-round women championship, chiang shao-yi, the second place and nancy thies the third. the performance of debby and nancy on the high-low bars and free exercise were elegant and smooth with good combination.

at the end of the friendly competition, the spectators rose in prolonged ovation. many of them came down to ask for autograph or pins.

yesterday afternoon, the chinese and american gymnasts had practice together and learned from each other. they went to a concert by the famous philadelphia orchestra in the evening.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets FRG Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1973)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang this morning met with the visiting economic delegation from the federal republic of germany led by berthold beitz, chairman of the supervisory board of the fried. krupp ag., essen. in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged views on the development of the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

present on the occasion were li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned sun so-chang, kao li-hsing, chang hsing-chiao and yu hou-hua, as well as chin ching-san, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in bonn.

f.r.g. ambassador to china r.f. pauls and economic counsellor of the embassy toby tafel were present.

vice-minister li chiang gave a dinner in honour of the visitors this evening.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Lusaka

(NCNA-English Lusaka, May 24, 1973)

a chinese government delegation led by kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, arrived here this afternoon.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were zambian minister of information, broadcasting and tourism s. wina, minister of state of the ministry of power, transport and works h.y. mwale, minister of state of the ministry of information, broadcasting and tourism b. litana, acting permanent secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs a. chimuka, permanent secretary of the ministry of information, broadcasting and tourism m. punabantu and some other high officials.

also present were chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen, economic counsellor chiang ping, commercial counsellor yu pao-sen and leaders of the chinese technical personnel here.

the chinese government delegation came here to attend a ceremony for handing over two chinese-aid projects.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 7, 1973 No. 5389

****
* NATIONAL *
****

PARTY LEADERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Unremittingly Strengthen Unity Among the "Squad Members" of the Party Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 23, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Ch'angsha, May 22, 1973) Conscientiously implementing the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the Party committee of the Hengyang Rolling Mill in Hunan Province has unremittingly strengthened unity among the "squad members" of the Party committee, led the broad masses of cadres and people in further developing the excellent situation, and enabled revolution and production in the whole mill to be carried out more vigorously.

The Party committee of the Hengyang Rolling Mill maintains carrying out education along the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress" as an important part of the content of strengthening Party ideological construction. Leading members of the Party committee seriously study works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, arm themselves with the three basic principles of "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" advanced by Chairman Mao, and with reference to the reality of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, criticize deeply the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging Party unity, and unremittingly raise the consciousness of strengthening revolutionary unity among members of the Party committee.

Everybody is consciously upholding Party unity, and has succeeded in not saying things or doing things that might be detrimental to unity, attributing all achievements to the collective and voluntarily shouldering responsibility for shortcomings and mistakes. On that basis, they have established the system of holding a work conference every week and regularly exchanging views and information.

Once when the secretary of the Party committee went outside for meetings, the Party committee held a discussion of problems on the development of technical innovation activities in the whole mill prior to his departure. Later, when the resident deputy secretary in charge of work made arrangements below for this work, the person in charge of work in the technical department insisted that it could not be properly arranged, and that he must wait for the secretary of the Party committee to return before taking action.

When the secretary of the Party committee returned to the mill and acquainted himself with the situation, he was mentally greatly shocked. He realized that when he was away from home, some resolutions of the Party committee could not be implemented, a fact which clearly explained he had not been paying sufficient attention normally to bring the role of collective leadership into play and failed to shape the concept of collective leadership among the Party members. Therefore, at an enlarged meeting of the Party committee, he voluntarily made an examination of his own shortcomings and enabled everybody to gain a very good education.

The Party committee is also voluntarily practicing unity well. They have made use of the weapon of criticism and self-criticism for exchanging views in time, and when discovering shortcomings in others to point them out at once. By immediately transmitting views reflected by the masses and displaying problems in time on the table, unity of thought and action is achieved.

From practice, the Party committee of the Hengyang Rolling Mill realizes that divergence of views appearing at times among members of the Party committee invariably springs from an inadequate knowledge of objective conditions. Because of that, they are emphasizing the need in practice to strengthen investigation and study and cleanse themselves of idealist spirit, so that the thinking of everyone could be unified and unity strengthened.

For a time, in order to better guarantee the fulfillment of state targets, workers in the whole mill whipped up a socialist labor emulation upsurge. It was precisely at that moment that a leak was discovered in the gear box of the main rolling machine in the mill. The Party committee immediately called a meeting to study a method for dealing with that. At the meeting, some suggested stopping the machine immediately for inspection and repair, but some were of the opinion that because of the current pressure of work, they could not afford to stop production for inspection and repairs. The two views could not be reconciled.

For the sake of unifying understanding, they went on the spot for investigation and study, and listened to the views of the old workers. After examination, they not only discovered trouble with the gear box, but also several parts requiring repairs. Based on their many years of practical experience, the old workers suggested that preparatory work should be made first before carrying out inspection and repairs. The Party committee felt the suggestion was consistent with reality and supported it.

On the one hand, the leading comrades organized a force for inspection-and-repair preparatory work, and on the other hand, they mobilized the workers to

adopt measures to guarantee the normal operation of the rolling machine. After a period of serious preparation, only three days were consequently required to carry out all-round inspection and repair on this rolling machine, and conditions were created guaranteeing the fulfilling of production work.

From this incident, the Party committee of the mill is able to understand more thoroughly that only by going deep into reality for investigation and study could they cleanse themselves unremittingly of idealist spirit, and could unity of thinking and unity of steps be achieved. Since then, they have gone regularly deeply into the frontline to take part in productive labor, listened modestly to the views of the masses and unremittingly made improvements in work, so that decisions made by the Party committee of the mill could be more consistent with objective reality. After having done so, not only is unity among the "squad members" of the Party committee better strengthened, but because of the closer ties formed with the people, various items of work are carried out in a more outstanding manner.

While carrying out unity among the "squad members" of the Party committee well, the Party committee of this mill also pays attention at the same time to strengthen ideological construction on Party organizations at the basic level, and relied on the Party members to unite with the broad masses of people in a common battle. The Party committee has maintained holding regular Party courses for Party members, holding Party meetings at various levels well and organizing the broad masses of Party members to read diligently works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and by means of holding line education, exhibitions, and exchange of experience in ideological and political work, summed up and popularized numerous forms of advanced typical examples for carrying out education along the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress."

When seeds of disunity appear in some of the Party branches and Party groups, the principal leading member of the Party committee would personally go to carry out meticulous ideological and political work. Under the leadership of the Party committee of the mill, Party branches of various workshops are actively bringing their parts of fighting bastions into play. The broad masses of Party members are all striving to be models in uniting with the people and stimulating great revolutionary unity in the whole mill.

* * *

Bring the Role of Fighting Bastion of Party Organizations Fully Into Play

- Party organization of Cotton Mill of Ch'angchih perseveres in seriously implementing the Party's system of democratic centralism

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 24, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan, May 22, 1973) Guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the Party organization of Ch'angchih Municipal Cotton Mill in Shansi Province, by implementing conscientiously the system of democratic centralism of the Party and helping and supporting one another in work, has better strengthened unity among the "squad members" on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and brought its role of fighting bastion fully into play. Since the past two years or more, the situation of revolution and production in this mill has been getting better and better. The mill has overfulfilled the targets of the state every month and every year, and patterns and varieties have continued to increase. There is a marked improvement in product quality, and it has become an advanced unit in grasping revolution and stimulating production in Ch'angchih municipality.

The new Party general branch of Ch'angchih Municipal Cotton Mill was set up in 1971. The secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party general branch are all old cadres with more than 20 years of working history. At one time, because some of the committee members thought that as the secretary and deputy secretaries had been working longer than the rest, possessed better experience, and could pay attention to problems in an all-round manner, the idea of depending on them was engendered, and when studying problems at meetings, they seldom expressed a different view from that of the secretaries. Some of the Party committee members were even afraid to deal boldly with work assigned under their care.

This phenomenon came to the attention of the secretary and the deputy secretaries. For the sake of bringing the part of the "squad members" fully into play, they organized the whole body of members to study over again Chairman Mao's brilliant works, "Method of Work of Party Committees" and "On Strengthening the Party Committee System," and raised the activism of the Party committee members for participating in collective leadership.

The secretary and deputy secretaries also pay attention to bringing democracy fully into play, and practice "rule by the voice of many" instead of "rule by the voice of one man alone." All important problems are submitted to the Party general branch for collective discussion and deliberation, and decision is not lightly arrived at individually. Before holding a meeting, the Party general branch would issue beforehand a "notice to reassure the public," so that everybody could make preparation. At the meeting, the No. 1 and No. 2 persons would refrain from hastily making public their views, but would sound the others out and let them speak freely. After all have expressed their views, a correct opinion is formed before arriving at a decision. When solving an important problem, if no agreement could be reached the first time, another meeting would be held, and attention is also paid to minority views.

Once, the Party general branch was holding a meeting to study the problem of strengthening leadership over the workshops. Many of the people agreed to the transfer of K'uang Tung-lin, an old worker of the maintenance and repair workshop, to the post of director of the weaving workshop, because being an old model worker in the mill, his ideological awareness was high and his skill at making repairs was good. Besides, he had led work in the weaving workshop before and was also familiar with the condition there. However,a small number of comrades felt that if K'uang Tung-lin was transferred from the maintenance and repair workshop, work in the workshop might suffer, and they would not agree to the transfer. These two views could not be settled, and for the time being unity could not be achieved.

The Party general branch decided to go below for investigation and study and listen to the views of the masses of workers first before holding another meeting. After the meeting, by means of an investigation, the Party general branch became aware that the old workers of the maintenance and repair workshop were all able to place the interests of the whole before their own, and they fully agreed to the transfer of K'uang Tung-lin to the weaving workshop. They also gave their guarantee that they would also carry out work in the maintenance and repair workshop well. The views of the old workers in the maintenance and repair workshop greatly educated the committee members of the Party general branch. At the second meeting, understanding was quickly unified and a resolution was passed.

After his transfer to the weaving workshop, by paying attention to the carrying out of ideological and political work, K'uang Tung-lin was able to bring the special talent of each worker fully into play and enabled outstanding improvements to take place in both the quantity and quality of the cotton cloth made.

The Party general branch of Ch'angchih Municipal Cotton Mill is of the opinion that differences among leading members of Party organizations in work are quite normal, and what is important is to direct everybody to read and study seriously and unify understanding and action on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Once, when committee members of the Party general branch were studying the admittance of a comrade into the Party at a meeting, a difference of opinion appeared among the members. At that time, the Party general branch organized the whole body of its members to study over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, and then carried out an all-round analysis and study of the background, personal history and previous performance in political movements and work of this comrade, as well as soliciting extensively the views of the workers. By means of such work, everybody unanimously agreed that this comrade possessed the qualifications for joining, and he was quickly admitted into Party membership.

The leading members of the Party general branch of Ch'angchih Municipal Cotton Mill attach great importance to supporting and helping one another in work and lead the workers of the whole mill in fighting in unity so that various tasks could be better and more quickly fulfilled.

There was a time when, because of the great change in humidity and temperature in the weaving workshop, the phenomenon of breakage and increase in inferior product occurred more frequently. Upon learning of this situation, Liang Hsiang-ch'eng, a member of the Party general branch committee and secretary of the Party branch of the preparatory workshop, voluntarily transferred 14 old workers better at the technique of weaving and machine operating from his own workshop to lead support.

Because the new workers of the preparatory workshop were not fully skilled, the quality of spindles produced was not up to standard. Upon discovering that, the weaving workshop immediately dispatched two old workers to the preparatory workshop to solve the problem of quality. In that way, not only was the quality of cotton cloth guaranteed, but revolutionary unity between the workers and cadres of these two workshops was also strengthened.

* * *

Party Committee of No. 4 Mine Under Yangch'uan Mining Bureau Concretely Strengthens Party's Centralized Leadership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 26, 1973)

(NCNA Taiyuan, May 25, 1973) Guided by the line of unity and victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress, the leading members of the Party committee of the No. 4 mine under Yangch'uan Mining Bureau, Shansi Province, adhere to the Party's democratic centralism, consciously defend the Party's centralized leadership, bring the Party organization into full play as a fighting citadel, and guarantee brisk development of revolution and production throughout the mine.

Among the leading members of the Party committee of the No. 4 mine are old cadres who have been engaged in Party work for many years and also young cadres who have emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution. In exercising leadership, the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party committee of this mine pay attention to developing the Party's democratic style of work, fully listen to the opinions of the committee members and firmly adhere to the policy of "rule by the words of the masses" and oppose the practice of "rule by the words of one man alone."

On one occasion, Wang T'i, first secretary of the Party committee who was formerly a worker, received from a workshop a report asking for promotion of a group of old workers to the posts of leaders of workers' groups or squads. After reading this report, he felt that this was an important problem on the execution of the Party's policy toward old workers in an enterprise, that the decision should not be made by him alone but by the Party committee after group discussion.

Accordingly, he brought the namelist for study at a meeting of the Party committee. At this meeting, he and all comrades conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent," analyzed the condition of selecting and promoting old workers to be leaders of workers' groups or squads in that workshop, and made all-round study of the condition of execution of the policy toward old workers in the whole mine. They made a decision accordingly.

Now, 30 percent of the old workers of this mine are placed at leading posts of the workshops and the workers' groups and squads. They play a tremendous role in grasping revolution and promoting production.

Led by the first secretary, other members of the Party committee of this mine pay very close attention to strengthening their devotion to the Party and consciously defend the Party's collective leadership. The standing committee of the Party committee of this mine once studied the problem of transferring a cadre. Most of the committee members agreed except Chao Shu-jen, secretary of the Party committee, who raised a dissenting opinion. After discussion, his opinion was negated by all. In this circumstance, in accordance with the principle of the majority rule, Chao Shu-jen firmly carried out the resolution adopted by the Party committee. He also went on his own initiative

to have chats with the cadre in question and gave him warm-hearted help. This cadre happily accepted the transfer. Later, he achieved positive results in practical work.

For the purpose of fully developing democracy and strengthening the Party's centralized leadership, the Party committee of the No. 4 mine not only perseveringly upholds the principle of the majority rule but also pay full attention to any dissenting opinions of the Party committee members and allow them to express without reservation what is in their minds, so that the wisdom of the masses can be pooled and work done with ever better results.

In strengthening the Party's centralized leadership, the Party committee of the No. 4 mine pays very close attention to carrying out active ideological struggle, so that its members may achieve unified understanding and unified action on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In doing routine work, they promptly point out any defects they have come across, promptly report whatever opinions they have heard, promptly exchange opinions on any problem they have met. Through criticism and self-criticism, they go on strengthening unity of the "squad members" of the Party committee.

On one occasion, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee arbitrarily led the amateur basketball team of this mine away from their posts of production to play games in another locality. After the event, other members of the Party committee criticized him at a meeting and pointed out his mistake and the evil results it might cause. At the meeting, this standing committee member also made self-criticism eagerly and saw his mistake ideologically. This incident taught other leading committee members a lesson as well.

To improve the Party's democratic life, the Party committee of the mine set up a system governing the holding of a meeting every week, a Party life meeting once a month and a small rectification campaign every quarter, so that its members could regularly examine their thoughts and work, actively make criticism and self-criticism, continuously improve their style of leadership and strengthen unity of the Party.

Through strengthening of the Party's centralized leadership, the Party committee of the No. 4 mine of Yangch'uan Mining Bureau promoted revolution and production and went on making new achievements. In the face of these achievements, it remained modest and prudent and regularly carried out activities of combating arrogance and eliminating complacency, thereby urging its "squad members" to go on advancing more vigorously.

After being posted as first secretary of the Party committee, old worker Wang T'i constantly preserved the natural color of the working class, remained modest and prudent, maintained close ties with the masses and perseveringly took part in collective productive labor. In the past few years, he took part in labor on an average of more than 200 days in a year, not counting the days when he had to attend meetings and carry out study in other localities. Taking this first secretary as their example, other leading members of the Party

committee constantly apply the "one divided into two" viewpoint in examining themselves, guard against arrogance in the face of achievements, do not stand still in the midst of praises but actively lead the masses to go on developing the excellent situation in revolution and production throughout the mine.

* * *

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Raise the Theoretical Level and the Consciousness of Implementing Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

- Setting in motion the development of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work as well as other work in the whole hsien

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 24, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan, May 23, 1973) With reference to reality, leading members of the CCP Hsiangyüan Hsien Committee, Shansi Province, are diligently reading some works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, raising energetically their own theoretical level of Marxism and consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and setting in motion the development of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work as well as various work in the whole hsien.

Since the past year, the CCP Hsiangyüan Hsien Committee has established a central study group and laid down plans for reading. In the study, leading members of the hsien Party committee strive to maintain a necessary system of study with personal study as the key link while paying attention at the same time to exchanging comprehensions. They maintain reading diligently works in their full text and studying seriously the stand, concept and method of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, promoting the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice and using revolutionary theory to criticize revisionism and direct revolutionary practice. In the past year, they have studied such works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao as the "Communist Manifesto," "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy" as well as "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," called three reading experience exchange meetings and written some reading notes.

Leading members of the CCP Hsiangyüan Hsien Committee by closely integrating reading and studying with criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, and through serious reading, have become better at applying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought for criticizing deeply and thoroughly the revisionist line of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i type politically, ideologically and theoretically. In the development of revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, they deeply realize that in order to triumph over a wrong line and eliminate its influence politically, ideologically and theoretically, they must read and study diligently, and raise their theoretical level of Marxism.

After studying seriously the "Communist Manifesto" as well as Chairman Mao's thesis on the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism, a standing member of the hsien Party committee was able to make a more comprehensive and penetrating analysis and criticism of the plots and crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in attempting to subvert the basic line and policies of the Party, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, and because of that, enabled his own awareness of class struggle and

line struggle to be further enhanced. Later, by maintaining the use of class struggle and line struggle to observe and deal with problems in work, he obtained outstanding results.

In the course of reading and studying, the leading members of the hsien Party committee, by making manifest the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice, have energetically used revolutionary theory to guide practice.

Hsiangyüan hsien is large and sparsely populated, and has an average of 3.8 mow of land per capita. Owing to the fact that cultivation has not been carefully carried out, grain production was relatively low. Because of that, some of the people thought that with the shortage of labor, it would be difficult to change the low-yield aspect in Hsiangyüan.

By means of studying the relevant theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the epistemology of dialectical materialism, the secretary of the hsien Party committee realized that: Whether or not Hsiangyüan would overcome the difficulty of changing its low-yield aspect must be put through practice. The argument that arbitrarily decides that the low-yield aspect could not be changed without first putting it through practice is a manifestation of idealist transcendentalism. He therefore took his steps, and went deep into the communes and production brigades for investigation and study.

Situated among deep gullies and steep inclines, the Chichialing production brigade belonging to the Chiuchuang commune was very poor in natural resources and a notorious "grain consumer" in the whole hsien. The production brigade had an average of about 5 mow of cultivable land per capita. However, by maintaining the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, the leading body of this production brigade had also extremely high revolutionary work zeal. Leading the masses of commune members, they emulated Tachai in a solid and down-to-earth manner, and enabled all-round development to take place in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production.

Using the practice of this production brigade as an illustration, the secretary of the hsien Party committee pointed out to the leading body of the hsien Party committee that some of the comrades had considered the abundance of land a liability and regarded the shortage of labor as an insurmountable difficulty, mainly because they were divorced from social practice and lacked the dialectical materialistic outlook. They regarded objective condition as a rigid unchangable thing and neglected the inspirational role of the people. The advanced deed of the Chichialing production brigade enabled the leading members of the hsien Party committee to be greatly enlightened and inspired, and everybody strengthened more firmly the confidence of leading the people of the whole hsien in hard struggle and learning from Tachai.

The CCP Hsiangyüan Hsien Committee persists in setting the pace in leading reading and studying. The secretary of the hsien Party committee is setting aside a certain period each day for private study in the department, and each time he goes to the countryside, he would also eke out time for study. He also pays attention to enforcing relevant departments of the hsien Party

committee to make periodical inspection on the study condition of the hsien Party committee members and also voluntarily reports to them his own understanding from reading and study.

Under the leadership and guidance of the hsien Party committee, reading has become a style among the cadres of the hsien. Their consciousness has become higher and higher and their criticism of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type has also become more and more penetrating. At present, study groups have been universally set up in various departments belonging to the hsien. Many rural communes and production brigades are running political evening schools, and learning not only political theory but also culture.

A number of study tutors and theoretical study hardcores have been trained at both the hsien and commune levels. In the first quarter of this year, this hsien has already held four terms of reading class for Party branch secretaries of production brigades, each lasting half a month, with more than 88 percent of Party branch secretaries of production brigades in the whole hsien attending. Centering on the concept of class struggle, the first concept of practice and the one divides into two concept, they studied seriously the relevant teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, developed deeply the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and effectively raised their level of Marxist theory as well as their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

A Talk on Teaching Our Sons and Daughters To Go To Do Farming in the Countryside

by

Chao Hung-chang (趙洪章), member, CCP Shensi Provincial Committee and professor, Northwest Agricultural College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 26, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, millions of educated youths, warmly answering the Party's call, have rushed to the countryside and the borders of the motherland and have embarked on the revolutionary road of integration with workers and peasants. I feel ineffable joy to see the younger generation growing up so healthily.

In and after 1962, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, I sent my several children to the countryside where they might weather the storm and face the world in the three great revolutionary movements. Practice in the past ten years and more makes me feel deeply that the road of integration with the workers and peasants which my children are taking under Chairman Mao's guidance is a revolutionary road for them to remold their world outlook and also a happy road for them to serve the people. Now, I want to talk about my experience in the question of teaching my children to go to do farming in the countryside, as an encouragement to the parents of the broad masses of rusticated educated youths.

The great leader Chairman Mao has consistently shown close concern for the growth of educated youths. In his famous speech, "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," he pointed out: "Young intellectuals and students throughout the country must unite with the broad masses of workers and peasants and become one with them." He gave this instruction during the period of an upsurge in agricultural cooperation. "All people who have had some education ought to be very happy to work in the countryside if they get the chance. In our vast rural areas, there is plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." During the great proletarian cultural revolution, he again issued a great call: "It is very necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Cadres and other city people should be persuaded to send their sons and daughters who have finished junior or senior middle school, college or university to the countryside. Let's mobilize. Comrades throughout the countryside should welcome them."

This series of directives given by Chairman Mao not only indicates the orientation in which the broad masses educated youths should advance, but also points out to us parents of educated youths the way we should educate our children. Therefore, whether or not the parents support their sons and daughters in going to do farming in the countryside is a major question of whether or not they carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

I came of a family of the exploiting classes. An intellectual from the old society, I have been conducting the work of breeding wheat seeds for more than 30 years. Before the liberation, influenced by the idea that "science saves the country" and proceeding from the desire "fine strains may save the people," I separated myself from the workers and peasants and fought alone. As a result of hard work, I successfully bred "pi-ma No. 1," wheat of a fine strain. But, my achievement was pigeonholed by the Kuomintang reactionary government which paid no attention to the well-being of the laboring people.

After the liberation, the incomparably superior socialist system created boundless prospects for China's scientific research. Shown concern and educated by the Party, I firmly took the road of integration with the workers and peasants under Chairman Mao's guidance, made friends with the poor and lower-middle peasants, went to the countryside to receive training through labor and to remold my world outlook. I made some achievements in the work of seed breeding. This was something a scientific worker should do, and yet the Party and the people gave me great honor. In and after 1950, I had had the happiness of seeing the great leader Chairman Mao ten times. In particular, in 1957, I heard an important speech "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" made by Chairman Mao. I was deeply educated, and even now I have not forgotten what he said.

I have learned this from personal practice: Only by obeying what Chairman Mao says and by integrating himself with the workers and peasants can an intellectual do something beneficial to the Party and the people; otherwise, he will achieve nothing. I also have come to understand gradually that: If the intellectuals do not perseveringly take part in collective productive labor, they will not be able to form one with the workers and peasants and subsequently will not be able to have the ideological feelings for the laboring people nor serve the people very well.

Urged on by my thoughts as mentioned above, in 1962 I sent my eldest son Chao Pi, a graduate from a teachers' training college, to serve as a peasant in my home town, Wuchai brigade, Ch'i hsien, Honan Province. In 1965, I sent my eldest daughter Chao Lin, a graduate from middle school, to settle and to receive training in Lich'en brigade, Wukung hsien. In 1968, I sent my second son Chao Hsiang to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants in Taichia brigade, Wukung hsien. In 1969, my third son also went to settle in the production brigade where my second son Chao Hsiang was (Chao Lin later served as a teacher of a people-run school and my third son, after receiving training through labor in the countryside for some time, was transferred to serve a factory worker).

By so doing I do not mean that my children can only serve as peasants in the countryside and can do nothing else. In my opinion, at the present stage where there still exists the difference between cities and the countryside, between workers and peasants and between mental labor and physical labor, and in the situation where the old traditional concepts and the force of old habits are still corroding the people ideologically, if we actively take the lead in sending our sons and daughters to the countryside, we can play the role of a communist in the current great socialist revolution of sending the youths to the mountain and rural areas.

Sending one's sons and daughters who have finished junior or senior middle school, college or university to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants is entirely compatible with the Party's policy of education and Chairman Mao's teaching, "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution." Now, some parents are unwilling to send their sons and daughters to the countryside, saying that life in the countryside is hard and fearing that their children may not be able to stand such difficult life. I feel that this idea is very wrong. In the past 20 years and more after the nationwide liberation, the outlook of China's countryside has gone through a tremendous change and the commune members' living standard has been raised continuously. Truly, at present, life in the countryside really is harder than that in the city. It is precisely because rural life is hard that educated youths are needed to receive training and give support in the countryside and to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in changing the backward outlook there. Let us think about this: If we say that our sons and daughters cannot stand the hard life in the countryside, how can the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants who have been living in the countryside for the past generations stand the life there? Therefore, the question is not whether we can stand the life in the countryside but how we should view the difficulties and hardships. We parents should take Chairman Mao's teaching "A good comrade is one who goes where the difficulties are greater" as the criterion for the sending of their sons and daughters to do farming in the countryside.

From the change which took place after my several children had gone to the countryside, I discovered that they had made progress as follows: They began to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants their deep proletarian feelings of warmly loving the Party and Chairman Mao, their class stand of discriminately cherishing friends and hating enemies and their fine style of plain living and hard struggle. They began to understand the reason why "every grain in the bowl is a fruit of toil," and cultivated the habit of practicing economy and cherishing labor. They were gradually establishing the proletarian world outlook of wholeheartedly serving the people.

In my opinion, the attitude toward the difference between cities and the countryside and toward the difficult life is a matter of great importance bearing on whether the younger generation can establish a revolutionary ideal and have a correct view toward their prospects. We parents must not be short-sighted and confine our scope to the small circle of arranging "easy" work for our children and setting up "comfortable" families for them.

Should we keep our sons and daughters beside ourselves or leave them to the Party's assignments? This involves a question of principle of whether we, proceeding from the concept of private ownership, use the "parental love" to corrode our children, or use the proletarian "class feelings" to educate our children. This also is an important aspect reflecting whether a cadre has proletarian Party spirit. In our socialist country, each of our children is a member of society, belongs to the people and is the wealth of the state as a whole and should in no way be regarded as our private property.

To develop our country's socialist revolution and construction, there must be a unified plan and revolutionary division of labor. If we, as some cadres do, only want to keep our sons and daughters in the city and are reluctant to send them to the countryside, where do the city people get their food and clothing? And how can the three major differences be eliminated? And how can communism be realized? Now, many of the workers' sons and daughters have said heroically: "We submit our lives to the Party's arrangements." "We rush anywhere the Party directs us." "We take root and make revolution in the border areas. We dedicate our youth to the new countryside." Revolutionary cadres must learn from and support this valuable revolutionary fervor of the youths and teach their sons and daughters to submit themselves exemplarily to the country's unified assignments. They should not pick and choose jobs for their sons and daughters. Moreover, they should not practice any undesirable styles.

Some parents hold that their sons and daughters will have no ideal and future prospects if they go to do farming in the countryside. In my opinion, in our country which is under the dictatorship of the proletariat, any so-called personal "ideal" and personal "prospects" parted from the great goal of communism and from the needs of the Party's cause can only be characteristic of the bourgeois individualism and absolutely can never be realized.

Countless facts show that: After going to the countryside, the educated youths must humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and voluntarily exert themselves to build a socialist new countryside. This is a lofty ideal and they will have bright prospects in the long run.

Han Chih-kang in our neighboring Hsingp'ing hsien was an educated youth who came from the city. After working arduously for more than ten years, he and the poor and lower-middle peasants succeeded in building the poverty-stricken and backward Peima brigade into a prosperous socialist new village, which was planted as a red banner bearer in the province-wide campaign of learn from Tachai in agriculture. Later,he was posted as deputy secretary of the CCP Hsingp'ing Hsien Committee and worked with more remarkable results. In May of this year, he was again selected to be secretary of the CYL Shensi Provincial Committee.

Recently published in newspapers, the advanced deeds of a Shanghai educated youth Chu K'e-chia going to the countryside furnish us with another example in this concern. Who can say that he has no ideal? And who can dare say that he has no prospects?

Sending the educated youths to the mountain and rural areas is for the purpose of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and building a socialist new countryside as well. Quickening the pace of advance in China's agriculture is an urgent need for the development of the national economy and also an honorable task the Party and Chairman Mao have assigned to the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, the cadres engaged in all trades and the educated youths. Chairman Mao teaches: "The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism."

Educated youths go to the countryside, where they integrate themselves with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and work with their hard-working hands fight against heaven and earth to build a socialist new countryside--this is a very heroic and magnificent cause. We parents must adhere to the correct orientation of sending educated youth to the mountain and rural areas, let the idea "Take agriculture as the foundation" take root deeply in our minds, be promoters in teaching our sons and daughters to go to do farming in the countryside, and do our duty and contribute our share toward training and bringing up millions of successors who will carry on the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

* * *

Educated Chinese Youth Loves Living in Countryside

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 26, 1973)

"I want to use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to guide my life which i dedicate to building our socialist countryside," said 24-year-old mei yao-jung who has settled in a remote people's commune in southwest china.

after finishing senior middle school four years ago in chengtu city, capital of sezchwan province, mei yao-jung, son of a worker, volunteered to settle in a mountain village. this was in response to chairman mao's call: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants."

in the ahshuta production brigade, mei yao-jung worked hard in the fields, disciplined himself in every way and applied his knowledge to surveying the place and making suggestions for a change in farming methods. before long he won the love and trust of the local yi and han peasants. he joined the communist party in 1971 and is now deputy secretary of the brigade party branch and vice-chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee.

ahshuta's hillside land used to give very poor harvests. in the winter of 1969 a discussion took place among the members of the brigade on how to improve the natural conditions. they came to the conclusion that the primary problem was that of irrigation. later, mei yao-jung made a careful survey of the topography and climate of the locality. he found that the area, though lacking mountain springs, has heavy rainfall. if the run-off was stored for irrigation, the area could grow three crops a year with its subtropical climate. he proposed to the brigade leadership that the slack winter season be used to improve a reservoir and build ponds. the proposal was endorsed.

mei yao-jung led a shock team of 40 young people who pitched in on the wawu mountain some 1,600 metres above sea level. that winter they finished a small reservoir and four ponds which increased the brigade's store of water by 120,000 cubic metres in the rainy season of the following year. this helped extend the acreage under early rice. the brigade that year harvested 60 tons more grain than the previous year, hitting an all time high.

mei yao-jung and other members of the brigade proceeded to reclaim wasteland and turn part of the dry land into paddy fields. scientific experiments were carried out and good strains of rice and wheat from other parts were planted. the brigade in 1972 was hit by a long dry spell, but its grain output still reached 245 tons, 30 per cent more than in 1969.

mei yao-jung was moved and inspired by the fine qualities of the former poor and lower-middle peasants in anshuta. in the evenings, they recounted to the young man how the landlords in the old society pressed for rent and peasants became desperate in the frequent famines. they told him that it was chairman mao who lifted them from the abyss of misery. their love and enthusiasm for socialism was contagious. former farm hand yeh chin-wan held the brigade's draught animals dearer than his own belongings and devoted every minute to tending them. when the model cattle tender was dying, he told his son to do his best to look after the brigade's cattle.

meanwhile mei yao-jung's love for the local people deepened. no one thinks of him as an outside and he feels at home. he often fetches water and firewood for single old folks. when ni yun-liang, an old peasant living alone, fell ill, mei yao-jung carried him on his back to see a doctor, then took him back to his own house and looked after him till the old man recovered. when some one during an operation needed a blood transfusion, mei yao-jung happily volunteered.

the young man is diligent in his political studies. he has in the past two years finished reading "the manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution" and other marxist-leninist classics.

PUBLICATIONS

Complete Works of Marx and Engels, Vols. 24 and 28, and Capital in Three Volumes Published

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 26, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, May 25, 1973) To meet the needs of the cadres and the broad masses for studying Marxism-Leninism, the People's Publishing House has published Volumes 24 (that is, Capital, Vol. II) and 28 of the Complete Works of Marx and Engels translated by the Bureau for the Compilation and Translation of the Works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and has distributed them one after another through the Hsinhua Book Store all over the country. The three-volume edition of Capital (translated by Kuo Ta-li and Wang Ya-nan) has also been reprinted for publication and will be distributed one after another.

* * *

HONG KONG AND MACAU

Visiting Group of Hongkong Sports Circles Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 27, 1973)

the visiting group of hongkong sports circles left kwangchow for hongkong by train this morning.

henry ying tung fok is the leader of the 39-member group, cheung kam tim and chiu but york are its deputy leaders and lee chung, its adviser.

among those seeing the group off at the railway station were chi yi-fu, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission, and chen li, a leading member of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation.

chang hsu-chu, chairman of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission, met with all members of the visiting group during its stay in kwangchow.

the hongkong visiting group gave a farewell banquet at noon yesterday. chi yi-fu, chen li and chuang tse-tung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation who was in kwangchow, attended.

before coming to kwangchow, the group visited peking, shanghai and hangchow.

PRODUCTIVE LABOR FOR CADRES

North China Rural Cadres Participate in Collective Productive Labor

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 26, 1973)

"cadres today work and think exactly as we do." this was said by commune members of hsiyang county to which tachai brigade, china's pace-setter in agriculture, belongs.

the cadres from the county level down to the production team in hsiyang county of north china's shansi province regularly take part in collective productive labour in line with party policy.

county cadres last year averaged 106 days of field work, and commune cadres, 215 days, brigade cadres, 310 days and production team cadres, 332 days.

chen yung-kuei is kept busy as secretary of the tachai production brigade party branch, the hsiyang county party committee, the chinchung administrative regional party committee and the shansi provincial party committee. but still he regularly takes part in collective productive labour and keeps in close contacts with the masses. he discusses and arranges the work of his county and brigade mostly in the evenings, unless he must attend meetings at higher levels or do other things.

the 11 standing committee members of the county party committee follow his example. each of them spends around 100 days working in a selected spot every year. two-thirds of the county party and government cadres work all the year round at the grassroots, doing physical labour and guiding local production. those who remain in offices go to work in farms, forestry centres, construction sites or people's communes for given periods of time. cadres of county-run enterprises, factories and mines spend half a day on office duties and the other half doing manual labour. during busy farming seasons they go to work with the peasants in turn.

commune cadres work all the year round in production brigades or teams and help the peasants with their work, except when they must attend necessary meetings. all 14 cadres of the paiyangyu commune, except an office clerk, take part in collective productive labour in particular production brigades.

cadres of the brigades and teams usually join the commune members in field work during the day and perform their office duties in the evening.

cadres on salary in the county and communes get work points for their farm work but are not paid for them, while the cadres of the brigades and teams get work points and pay for their field work just as the commune members and subsidies for those meetings and office duties that keep them away from the fields. the work-point subsidy is decreasing as they have spent more time in the fields in recent years. last year it was only half the 1962 figure.

the santu people's commune had a harmful ten-kilometre-long gully. the cadres of the brigades along the gully wanted to transform it but found it a difficult problem to handle. commune cadres who worked in these brigades in the past few years saw the strength and wisdom of the peasants. they joined the masses in making a plan and last october organized 2,000 people to improve the land by building culverts. leading commune cadres worked and did their office duties on the spot. 1.7 million cubic metres of earth and stone work and 11,000 metres of culverts were completed in less than 50 days, as against the 120 days originally planned. the gully was transformed into 33 hectares of good land. the leading commune cadres also joined the peasants in building seven reservoirs.

16 water storage ponds, five deep wells and five drainage and irrigation ditches. this provides irrigation for over 200 hectares of land.

the nannao brigade used to be very poor. thanks to the hard work of the cadres and masses, grain output has jumped in recent years from 1.5 tons per hectare to 6.75 tons, and the amount of public accumulation funds has exceeded 70,000 yuan.

hsiyang county's total grain output has tripled in five years as a result of the joint efforts of the cadres and masses.

in talking about the importance of cadre participation in collective productive labour, chen yung-kuei and the other tachai brigade cadres said that this measure prevents the cadres from divorcing themselves from manual labour, practice and the masses so that they will remain faithful to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

the hsiyang county party committee often organizes the cadres to study chairman mao's teaching "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour", and criticize the revisionist fallacy of "joining the party in order to climb" peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

to ensure the cadres enough time for collective productive labour, the county leadership keeps meetings short and never calls a meeting unless absolutely necessary. it puts emphasis on short meetings and reports.

the county party committee ran a study class in march this year that was attended by party branch secretaries of 90 advanced brigades. after summing up experience, it adopted a "decision on maintaining the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour" so that this fundamental task is carried out still better.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS

Amateur Art Troupes in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, May 27, 1973)

sons and daughters of emancipated tibetan serfs are making literature and art serve the revolutionary struggles of their own people.

all the 34 people's communes in tuilungteching county in the tibet autonomous region have organized their own amateur art troupes. more than 600 young activists have joined. some of them had been child slaves under dark serfdom in old tibet and deprived of the right to sing and dance.

coming from the masses, these young amateurs understand the class suffering of the people and what emancipation meant to them. they have quickly grasped the significance of making literature and art a weapon in educating the people and striking blows at the enemy. they earnestly study chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". local party organizations educate them in revolutionary tradition and help them deepen understanding of the struggle between the two lines. members of the tibet song and dance ensemble helped run training classes in play writing, singing, dancing and acting.

drawing on the rich legacy of tibetan music and folk literature, the skits, songs and dances composed by these young amateurs are already being staged. a number of communes can now entertain their people with an evening's repertory presented by the commune's own amateur art troupe.

last winter and this spring, people's communes gave amateur theatrical performances during the spring festival and the tibetan new year holidays to help the peasants understand the political line. they used literature and art as weapon to criticize the reactionary fallacies of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

the amateur theatrical troupe of kachung commune composed and performed a short song and dance item "rich harvest of winter wheat" which vividly publicizes the advantages of growing this crop. this encouraged the communes in their experiments to grow winter wheat. the item was commended by the county leadership.

young theatrical amateurs in people's communes have made rapid progress thanks to the party organizations' solicitous attention and education. many of them are backbone members in productive labour and political movements. more than 100 of them have been admitted into the chinese communist party or the communist youth league of china.

RURAL ROAD NETWORK

East China Hilly Province Expands Road Network

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 27, 1973)

all counties and 92 per cent of the people's communes in east china's mountainous fukien province are now linked by more than 19,900 kilometres of motor roads. this mileage is 11 times the figure in 1949, the year of liberation, and 140 per cent that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

large quantities of ore, timber and bamboo are sent out and daily necessities brought in, thanks to the expanded road network. more than one million cubic metres of timber and 600,000 tons of farm and side-line products have gone out of hilly lungchi county alone in the past 15 years.

situated at the foot of the taiyun mountains, yungchun county had poor roads before liberation, and the local mineral deposits could not be worked. with the extention of motor roads into this hilly county, the extraction of coal, iron ore and limestone keeps growing. by using local materials, the county has opened more than 70 small coal mines, iron smelting plants, chemical fertilizer plants, cement works, farm machinery plants, motor vehicle repair works and other enterprises, and set up more than 170 small hydro-electric power stations.

mountainous and hilly land accounts for more than 80 per cent of the province's area. before liberation, only 50 per cent of the 1,800 kilometres of motor roads were open to traffic due to the lack of maintenance work, and things were carried mainly by people on shoulder poles.

led by the party, the masses built bridges and motor roads in the mountain areas after liberation.

with the funds they have accumulated, the people of ninghua county bought hammers, chisels, detonating caps and dynamite to blast roads in the hilly areas. the county now has many motor roads and special roads leading to lumber camps, factories and mines.

the wulungchiang gorge is an important ferry crossing on the major foochow-amoy highway. buses had to be ferried across in the past and a typhoon or torrent would cut the traffic link. the provincial revolutionary committee mobilized more than 3,000 bridge builders, locally stationed p.l.a. men and commune members during the cultural revolution to work together in building the wulungchiang bridge. it was completed in 17 months

and is china's longest prestressed reinforced concrete highway bridge.

using local limestone and granite, people in the province have in the past few years built and improved over 2,300 bridges totalling more than 50,000 metres in lengths. 80 per cent of the bridges are stone arch bridges and arch bridges with arched top flanges in chinese style.

SILK PRODUCTION

Well-Known Silk Mill Increases Variety of Its Products

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 27, 1973)

the famous hangchow silk mill in east china has added new designs to the repertoire of its products -- which include silk tapestries and woven silk table cloths and cushion covers. the silk mill, built 51 years ago, now has over 1,000 varieties of products.

woven of silk and rayon, the factory's designs include landscapes, human figures, and birds and animals, all based on real life or on traditional chinese paintings.

the total annual output value of the mill is now 250 times the figure for the early post-liberation years.

the workers have themselves designed and built electric looms to replace hand looms for weaving the elaborate designs. at first their electric looms could only weave designs of two to seven colours. then, after over 100 experiments, within nine months they turned out an automatic loom capable of weaving threads of 15 colours in the same wefting position.

the progress has been achieved by the self-reliant efforts of the workers who have become the masters of the mill with china's liberation.

today in this mill of 1,700 workers, thirtyone out of the thirtytwo leading cadres have been promoted from the rank and file. they hold leading positions at workshops level or on the mill's party committee or revolutionary committee.

the vice-chairman of the mill's revolutionary committee, chen shan-lien, comes from a family of silk weavers. she began working in this mill as a child labourer.

at the age of nine. she had to wind the silk from the cocoons which were immersed in boiling water. to force her to work more quickly, the superintendent once pressed her hands into the boiling water and her hands were badly burned.

she recalled that there were no labour safety devices in those days and a gear on a machine cut off the upper part of one of her fingers. she could not afford medical treatment and the finger was left swollen and sore for months.

after liberation, the party organization sent her to study at a provincial party school and then at a cadres school. she distinguished herself at work and in 1957 she became vice-director of the mill.

one of the veteran workers at the mill, ni hao-shan, who is good at designing flowers, birds and human figures, has passed on his experience unreservedly to the younger workers. he himself was promoted master designer and he is also a deputy to the third national people's congress.

most of the silk textile workers were illiterate at the time of liberation. since then they have attended spare time literacy classes in the mill and are now able to read newspapers and books. in accordance with the principle of workers' participation in management, they take part in examining and discussing the mill's production plans, regulations and rules and major technical measures, and their views carry weight.

working conditions at the mill have undergone radical change. light and spacious workshops have replaced the old low and damp pre-liberation buildings, which the workers described as "full of steam in summer and cold in winter, with the wind blowing in from all directions". all workshops now have air-cooling and central heating systems.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Independence Day of Afghanistan Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1973)

afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the independence day of afghanistan.

present at the reception were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including peng min, wang yi-chih, yen chun, yu pu-hsueh and fang kao.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND AFRICAN STATES

Peking Reception Marks OAU Anniversary and African Liberation Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1973)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the chinese-african peoples' friendship association gave a reception at the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the organization of african unity and the african liberation day.

present were vice-premiers li hsien-nien and teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress saifudin, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference fu tso-yi and hsu teh-heng, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-presidents of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ting hsi-lin and yang chi, as well as personages from various quarters. they joined the african friends

invited to the reception in joyously celebrating this glorious festival of the african people and the victorious convocation of the tenth session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the o.a.u. they hailed the ever growing militant friendship between the chinese and african peoples.

among the guests at the reception were:

charles gaetan duval, minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration of mauritius and mayor of port louis, and his party who are on a visit in china;

diplomatic envoys to china and diplomatic officials from mauritania, algeria, burundi, cameroon, chad, the congo, egypt, ethiopia, ghana, guinea, mali, mauritius, morocco, nigeria, rwanda, sierra leone, somalia, the sudan, tanzania, uganda, zaire, zambia and some other african countries; and

other african friends in peking, and leading members of the afro-asian journalists association and the afro-asian writers bureau.

in a toast at the reception, yang chi extended a warm welcome to the friends from various countries who were present at the reception and warm festive greetings and high militant salute to the african brothers and sisters.

he said, "we are confident that so long as the african people strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they will certainly smash all the plots and intrigues of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, white racism, zionism and the superpowers and achieve the independence and liberation of the whole of africa."

he said, "the chinese and african peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms on the same front." "we believe that, with the joint efforts of the chinese and african peoples, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and african countries will surely be further consolidated and developed," he declared.

mohamed ould sidi aly, mauritanian ambassador to china, made a toast at the reception. on behalf of the heads of the african diplomatic missions in china, he thanked the chinese people for their friendly feelings for the african people. he said: "the african people are now fighting to safeguard their national sovereignty, to liberate the people in areas still occupied by the colonialists, and to oppose all forms of imperialism. china and the chinese people truly stand on the side of the african people in this struggle."

the ambassador pointed out that the african and chinese peoples had a similar past and were now faced with the common tasks of building their respective countries and

fighting against foreign interference and the superpowers. "our friendship and cooperation will surely be further developed," he added.

also present at the reception were leading members of various chinese departments hsiao ching-kuang, ho ying, chai shu-fan, li ke, li ta, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, peng min, yao hsiao-cheng, chou fa-yen, chu ko-chen, ting hsueh-sung, ho kung-kai, hsu han-ping and wang hao.

the reception was followed by a cultural show.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Leader Receives Visiting Chinese Comrades

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 25, 1973)

mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, received here this afternoon the visiting chinese friendship group led by chien yung-ching and the chinese middle school students' football team led by li tung-min, according to ata.

among those present at the meeting were adil carcani, vice-chairman of the council of ministers; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; kico ngjela, minister of trade; thoma deliana, minister of education and culture; murat mema, manager of the department of the tourism enterprise of albania (albtourist); and viez lelo, chairman of the albanian state physical training and sports committee.

present also was liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania.

the meeting was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Albanian Cyclists and Weightlifters Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1973)

a cycling team and a weightlifting team from albania with muharrem sinoimeri as the leader and skender lika as the deputy leader arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china.

they were welcomed at the airport by yao hsiao-cheng, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, leading members of departments concerned mou tso-yun, wang wen-chung and wei ming, and chinese road cyclists, weightlifters and coaches.

faik golemi, first secretary of the albanian embassy here, was on hand.

Albanian Cycling and Weightlifting Teams Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1973)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome the albanian cycling and weightlifting teams with muharrem sinoimeri as the leader and skender lika as the deputy leader.

attending the reception were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, and faik golemi, first secretary of the albanian embassy here, and his wife.

present were yao hsiao-cheng, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, chung shih-tung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation and president of the weightlifting federation, and leading members of other departments wang to and wei ming, and chinese cycling and weightlifting coaches and sportsmen.

yao hsiao-cheng and muharrem sinoimeri spoke at the reception which was alive with warm expressions of unity of the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms. in their speeches, they talked about the revolutionary friendship between the people of the two countries forged in their protracted struggle against the common enemy. this friendship, they pointed out, was nurtured by the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung, and is tested by the tempest of international class struggle, and therefore, it is unbreakable. their speeches were punctuated by warm applause and cheers of "enver--mao tsetung" "mao tsetung--enver".

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Trade Mission Leaves South China City for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 27, 1973)

dr. j.f. cairns, minister for overseas trade and minister for secondary industry of australia, and the australian trade mission he is leading left kwangchow for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

the mission was seen off at the railway station by liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned yen yi-chun, yuan ke-ming and chan chien-feng.

present was cheng to-pin, a departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade who had accompanied the australian guests on their tour of various parts of china. r.w. cottrill, counsellor of the australian embassy in peking, was present.

the distinguished guests arrived in kwangchow from the east china city of hangchow by special plane on the 25th. during their stay here, they visited a rural people's commune and industrial enterprises in shunteh county and foshan city. minister cairns gave a reciprocal banquet here yesterday evening.

before coming to kwangchow, the australian guests toured shenyang, anshan, nanking, shanghai and hangchow, visited factories, communes, and scenic spots and sites of historical interest. they were invited to attend theatrical performances. local revolutionary committees gave banquets in honour of the australian guests.

Li Meng-hua Meets Australian Swimming Coaches Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1973)

li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with william knapp, leader of the delegation of australian swimming coaches, and forbes carlile, ursula carlile and brain adams, members of the delegation.

li meng-hua welcomed the delegation's visit to china and looked forward to their visits in the future. he said

that their visit was a contribution to the development of sports in china and australia.

william knapp expressed his appreciation of the warm welcome they had received since their arrival in china. he said sports exchanges between australia and china would further strengthen the friendship between the sportsmen and people of the two countries.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned kuo lei, chang hsi-jan and chin shu.

Delegation of Australian Swimming Coaches Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1973)

william knapp, leader of the delegation of australian swimming coaches, and forbes carlile, ursula carlile and brian adams, members of the delegation, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were li meng-hua, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, chang hsi-jang, a leading member of the chinese water sports federation, and leading members of departments concerned kuo lei, chien ta-yueh and tsai tsai-tu.

at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the hosts and guests chatted cordially and toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people of australia and china and the exchange of visits between sportsmen of the two countries.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chairman of British Communist Party (M-L) Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1973)

comrade reg birch, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), arrived here by plane this evening for a friendly visit to china.

he was greeted at the airport by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including comrades feng hsuan, li hsiao-pai, tang kai and mao pao-chung.

Britain-China Air Service Agreement Negotiating Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1973)

a britain-china air service agreement negotiating team led by george theodore rogers, under secretary of the department of trade and industry, arrived here by air tonight.

present at the airport to welcome it were wang chien-kung, director of the commanding department of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned liu yuan-hsiung and chen chu-hua. also present was m.h. morgan, charge d'affaires a.i. of the british embassy in peking.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Women's Volleyball Team Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 26, 1973)

the canadian national women's volleyball team led by marilyn jill hunnings concluded its friendly visit to nanking and left here for shanghai by train this afternoon.

the canadian friends arrived in nanking from peking by train on may 22, and were guests at a reception given in their honour in the evening by liu ching, deputy director of the kiangsu provincial physical culture and sports commission. the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and canada. both liu ching and marilyn jill hunnings proposed toasts. the reception was followed by a song and dance programme presented by nanking school pupils.

the canadian team played the kiangsu provincial women's team on may 23 and won the friendly match three sets to one. it played the tientsin women's team yesterday evening and lost one set to three.

upon its arrival and departure from nanking, the canadian national women's volleyball team was welcomed and seen off at the railway station by leading members of the kiangsu provincial sports commission and the provincial volleyball association, including liu ching and wang hua.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN CHINA

Foreign Diplomats Visit Northeast China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1973)

diplomatic envoys of 43 countries to china and the head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, as well as diplomatic officials and their wives toured shenyang, fushun, anshan and luta in northeast china from may 17 to 25 at the invitation of the chinese foreign ministry. this was the third group of its kind to make such visits this year. the group was accompanied by chinese vice-foreign minister fu hao and his wife chiao ling.

during the visit, the guests were warmly welcomed by leading members of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and the municipal revolutionary committees of the four cities, as well as local people.

CHINA AND GREECE

Communique on Greek Deputy Prime Minister Nikolaos Macarezos' Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1973)

following is the text of the communique on greek deputy prime minister nikolaos macarezos' official visit to china;

communique

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, mr. nikolaos macarezos, deputy prime minister of greece, paid an official visit to the people's republic of china from may 20 to 27, 1973. mr. macarezos was accompanied by the government economic delegation of greece led by mr. constantinos michalopoulos, secretary of state for foreign affairs of the greek government.

premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china met deputy prime minister and mme macarezos and all the members on the government economic delegation led by secretary of state for foreign affairs mr. michalopoulos. the two sides had a friendly conversation.

deputy prime minister mr. macarezos and vice-premier li hsien-nien held talks on questions of common interest. taking part in the talks were: on the greek side secretary of state for foreign affairs mr. michalopoulos and other high-ranking officials, and on the chinese side vice-minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and other high-ranking officials. in the talks, the two sides reviewed with satisfaction the development of the relations between the two countries in recent years and expressed the unanimous desire to further develop the relations between the two countries. they examined the possibility of strengthening contacts and cooperation between the two countries in other fields and agreed to further study various ways for expanding their cooperation. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

besides, the greek government economic delegation led by secretary of state for foreign affairs mr. michalopoulos

had an exchange of views with vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and responsible officials of other chinese departments concerned on their bilateral economic relations.

after the talks, deputy prime minister mr. macarezos and vice-premier li hsien-nien, on behalf of the greek government and the chinese government respectively, signed an agreement on trade and payments, an agreement on maritime transport and an agreement on civil air transport between the two countries.

during their stay in china, deputy prime minister and mme macarezos and the greek government economic delegation accompanying them toured peking, hangchow and shanghai and visited factories, a people's commune and scenic spots and historical monuments.

deputy prime minister mr. macarezos invited vice-premier li hsien-nien to visit greece at a time convenient to him. vice-premier li hsien-nien accepted the invitation with pleasure.

may 27, 1973

Greek Deputy Prime Minister Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 27, 1973)

nikolaos macarezos, greek deputy prime minister, madame macarezos and his party left here for home by special plane this morning after an official visit to china.

on board the same plane were constantinos michalopoulos, secretary of state for foreign affairs, madame michalopoulos and the greek economic delegation he led.

hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others saw the distinguished greek guests off at the airport which flew the national flags of greece and china.

also present at the airport were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and chinese ambassador to greece chou po-ping.

yesterday morning deputy prime minister and madame macarezos and other distinguished guests visited the malu people's commune on the outskirts of shanghai. they were warmly greeted by the commune members who beat drums and gongs and waved bouquets and coloured streamers. after

being briefed on the growth of the commune's production, they inspected the standing crops in the fields and toured a stock farm and a farm machinery plant. on leaving the commune, deputy prime minister macarezos said he was much interested in the visit and expressed the hope that the commune would win still greater successes in the future.

the greek guests were given a warm welcome yesterday afternoon when they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the shanghai children's palace.

yesterday evening they attended a theatrical performance sponsored by the municipal revolutionary committee. the modern revolutionary ballet "the white haired-girl" was presented.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Gives Banquet for Japanese Delegation of Governors and Mayors

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening for the visiting japanese delegation of governors and mayors.

leader of the delegation is tadashi chida, governor of iwate prefecture; adviser to the delegation, masao ohashi, governor of wakayama prefecture; secretary general of the delegation, masao shimada, permanent director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); members of the delegation: yoshitake morotani, mayor of nagasaki, tetsu kinugasa, mayor of akashi, masaharu hasegawa, mayor of muroran, hideo kai, mayor of toyama, and kozo igarashi, mayor of asahikawa; and assistants of the delegation: masaaki hosokawa and kinya tsuchiya.

present at the banquet were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned chao cheng-hung, wang lei, yu hui-yung, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, han hsi-ya, chang chang, hsu kuang, ching pu-chun, chen kang, chin su-cheng, li fu-teh, chin li and shan ta-chi.

also present were yuichi hayashi, minister, and hirohisa masahata, first secretary, of the japanese embassy in peking, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking

liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

the japanese delegation of governors and mayors arrived here by air yesterday at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

Gift from Japanese Liberal Democratic Party Delegation Presented to Tsinghua University

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1973)

a ceremony was held in tsinghua university here today at which it accepted 6,900 books presented by the delegation of the japanese liberal democratic party led by zentaro kosaka that visited china last september.

the books are the first batch of the 10,000 volumes the delegation promised to present to the university, with a view to strengthening the good neighbourly relations between the people of china and japan and promoting cultural exchanges between the two countries. the subjects covered range from science and technology to history, philosophy, literature and fine arts.

present at the ceremony were heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, and his wife; kensuke yanagiya, minister, and other embassy officials.

in his address at the ceremony, chih chun, chairman of the tsinghua university revolutionary committee, thanked zentaro kosaka and other japanese friends for their painstaking efforts in collecting the books.

the next speaker, liu ping, vice-chairman of the university revolutionary committee, said: "we are very glad to accept these books from our japanese friends. we regard them as a symbol of the japanese people's friendship for the chinese people." he pledged to make energetic efforts to consolidate and further develop the friendship between the people of china and japan.

in his speech, japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa expressed the belief that the books would contribute to promoting scientific and cultural exchanges between japan and china and friendship between the two peoples.

also present were wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, sun ping-hua, deputy secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, shih lin-feng, a leading member of the foreign affairs group of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and ho tung-chang and chang wei, vice-chairmen of the tsinghua university revolutionary committee.

Chinese Friendship Group Welcomed in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 26, 1973)

a friendship group of the china international travel service was welcomed at a grand cocktail party here yesterday evening.

the party was given jointly by the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the japan association for the promotion of international trade, the japan-china cultural exchange association, the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association, the japan-china tourist agency, the japan-china peace travel service, the kansai international tourist service, the shin nippon international corporation and other organizations.

the party was attended by 500 japanese friends from various circles including responsible members of the host organizations hisao kuroda, seimin miyazaki, teiji hagiwara, norio shirato, tadashi yaoita, fujio suganuma, eiichi shukutani, katsunori kokubu, senji kubo, sakae koyama, hitoshi kamiya, and hirotaka tsuda.

japanese friends in the political, cultural and journalistic circles, youth, women, workers and peasants, who were well accommodated by the china international travel service during their visit to china, met their chinese friends at the party.

the hosts and guests talked in a friendly atmosphere about the development of friendly relations between the people of japan and china, and pledged to work for the further development of good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries and for the promotion of friendly travels by the two peoples.

wu pu-wen and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, were also present at the party.

the 16-member friendship group of the china international travel service led by chang yu with chao chih-yuan and lu man as deputy leaders arrived in tokyo on may 23 at the invitation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the japan-china tourist agency, the japan-china peace travel service, the shin nippon international corporation, the kansai international tourist service and other organizations.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Ambassador to China Gives Dinner to Returning Chinese Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1973)

abdulhamid a. al-buaijan, kuwaiti ambassador to china, and his wife gave a dinner at the embassy this evening for the chinese medical delegation back from a recent visit to kuwait.

among the guests at the dinner were yen chun, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, and leading members of departments concerned tsao ke-chiang, teng chi-hsiu, hsu shou-jen and li chia-hui.

yin ting-fan, leader of the chinese medical delegation, and all members of the delegation attended.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying Meet Mauritian Minister and Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying met here this afternoon with charles gaetan duval, minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration of mauritius and mayor of port louis, and ameen kasenally, the first mauritian ambassador to china.

present on the occasion were krishna ramlugon, member of the legislative assembly, parliamentary secretary of the ministry of external affairs, tourism and emigration and chief of protocol; joseph marcel mason, member of the legislative assembly; somdath bhuckory, town clerk of port louis; and nicole francois, secretary to the mayor of port louis, who are accompanying the mauritian minister on his china visit.

hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

present were wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and li heng, li ching-hua, chang jung-fang, liang yin-chu and hou kuei-hsin.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican National Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1973)

the chinese volleyball federation gave a reception here this evening to welcome the mexican national men's and women's volleyball teams.

felix gopar, captain, and all members of the visiting teams, and mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and embassy officials attended.

present were li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, hsia lang, a leading member of the host federation, and leading members of organizations concerned chen teh-ho, kuo lei, mou tso-yun, wang wen-chung, wang fu-yung and chang hsi, as well as chinese men and women volleyballers.

hsia lang spoke at the reception which was filled with a friendly atmosphere. he said: "recent years have witnessed increasing exchanges between chinese and mexican sports circles. last year a chinese table tennis delegation and a women's volleyball delegation visited mexico, a country of ancient culture, and were given an enthusiastic welcome and reception by the people there. not long ago, the president of the mexican volleyball federation, ruben acosta hernandez, and his wife visited our country. and now the mexican national men's and women's volleyball teams have come to china, bringing with them the friendship of the mexican people. we believe that their visit will enhance the friendship between the people and sportsmen of our two countries."

on behalf of the visiting teams, felix gopar thanked the chinese hosts for their warm reception. he said: "we have come here to convey the greetings and friendship of the mexican people to the chinese people." "the results of matches are not as important as the promotion of friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries," he added.

the mexican teams flew into peking yesterday.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Vacationist Group of Korean Workers' Party in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1973)

the vacationist group of the workers' party of korea led by kang kyon su and li ul sol visited industrial and agricultural units in peking and a people's liberation army unit in the past few days, and was warmly welcomed by the workers, commune members and p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

the distinguished korean guests this morning went to a unit of the p.l.a. peking units. when they arrived, the commanders and fighters stood in formation and cheered: "salute the heroic korean people exclamation" and "long live the militant friendship between the peoples and armies of china and korea exclamation" pang hsiu-ting and wang tung-fang, leading members of the unit, gave the distinguished guests an account of their unit and accompanied them to the range to observe military training and live-ammunition shooting practice. they conducted the visitors in an tour of barracks, a club, a production unit and a factory run by officers' wives. during the visit, group leader kang kyon su conveyed to the p.l.a. commanders and fighters the profound comradely feelings of the commanders and fighters of the korean people's army. deputy group leader li ul sol warmly wished them still greater successes in the training and army building.

during their visit to the hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune yesterday morning, the distinguished guests chatted cordially with commune members about the fraternal friendship between the chinese and korean peoples. they were shown round the commune hospital, wheat fields, s stud farm and a dairy farm. the korean comrades congratulated the commune members on their achievements in production.

the korean comrades' other activities in peking included visits to the general internal combustion engine plant and the exhibition on art handicrafts.

kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china, yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and chang nan-sheng, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. peking units, respectively accompanied the distinguished guests on the visits.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and other embassy officials also went with the group on the visits.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Peking Football Team Visits Haiphong

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 25, 1973)

the peking football team of china recently visited haiphong city and played friendship match with haiphong football team.

on its arrival in haiphong, the second largest city of north viet nam on may 18, the peking football team was warmly welcomed by the administrative committee of haiphong city which gave a dinner in honour of the team.

on the morning of may 19 the chinese players visited the haiphong port and the residential areas which were bombed by u.s. aircraft.

on the afternoon of may 20, the peking football team played a friendship match with the haiphong football team. tran kien, secretary of the haiphong city committee of the viet nam workers' party, and le duc thanh, chairman of the administrative committee of haiphong city, and about 20,000 spectators saw the match.

when the match got under way, the haiphong team repeatedly launched powerful offensives, posing serious threats to the guest team. the peking footballers played steadily and lost no chance to mount counter-offensives, scoring one point before half-time. in the second half, both sides plunged into all-out attacks but neither side was able to score any point. the match ended in 1:0 in favour of the peking team. the excellent skill and fraternity displayed by the players of the two countries won repeated warm applause from the spectators.

the peking team returned to hanoi on may 21. on the morning of the next day, tran duy hung, chairman of the administrative committee of hanoi, received the peking team, had a very cordial conversation with the chinese players and presented gifts to them.

on the evening of may 23, the peking football team played a friendship match with the football team of the general bureau of the post and tele-communications of viet nam at the hang day stadium. the match tied at one all.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception to Pakistan National Defense College Delegation

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, May 26, 1973)

chinese ambassador chang tung gave a reception here this evening in honour of the delegation of the pakistan national defence college led by commandant major general nasir ahmed chaudhri which had returned recently from a friendly visit in china.

secretary general of the pakistan ministry of defence ghais uddin ahmed, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs n.a.m. raza, lieutenant general h.k. khalil, lieutenant general aftab ahmad khan, and other senior civil and military officials were present.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Noted Palestinian Painter Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1973)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a luncheon here today in honour of the well-known palestinian painter, ismail abdel qader shammout, head of the culture and art division of the information and national guidance department of the palestine liberation organization and secretary-general of the arab graphic artists association, and his wife.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned ting hsueh-sung, tsao ke-chiang and chen ta-yuan and painter shao yu.

munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife were present.

the two palestinian guests arrived here may 24 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese friendship association. they will attend the forthcoming exhibition in peking of palestinian revolutionary works of art and photos that includes some of their own works.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Democratic Yemen Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1973)

premier chou en-lai today met with alawi abdul-rahman assakaff, first ambassador to china of the people's democratic republic of yemen.

present on the occasion were ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and yang fu-chang, tsang shih-hsiung and li chih-chieh.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian University President Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1973)

juan de dios guevara, president of the grand national university of san marcos of lima and chairman of the national council of peruvian universities, and two other guests from peru arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china as guests of peking university.

welcoming the peruvian guests at the airport were huang hsin-pai, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, hu shou-hsin, a leading member of the liaison office of the scientific and educational group under the state council, and leading members of departments concerned of peking university chang lung-hsiang and ni meng-hsiung.

on hand were peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and counsellor of the embassy juan atayza.

CHINA AND US

Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets US Scientists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this afternoon met with the u.s. scientists delegation led by dr. emil smith. he had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned lin ping, pai chieh-fu, pan chun, chu yung-hsing and cheng chi-hung, and staff member tang wen-sheng.

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Liu Hsi-yao Meet US Scientists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, and liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, met with all the members of the u.s. scientists delegation here this afternoon.

present at the meeting were: dr. emil smith, leader of the delegation and chairman of the committee on scholarly communication with the people's republic of china, and his wife; members of the delegation dr. frederick burkhardt, president of the american council of learned societies, and his wife, dr. eleanor sheldon, president of the social science research council, dr. harrison brown, foreign secretary of the national academy of sciences, and his wife, dr. albert feuerwerker, director of the center for chinese studies of the university of michigan, and his wife, dr. ezra vogel, director of the east asian institute of harvard university, dr. max loehr, professor of the fogg art museum of harvard university, dr. victor weisskopf, dean of the department of physics of the massachusetts institute of technology, dr. george harrar, president emeritus of the rockefeller foundation, dr. glenn t. seaborg, president of the american association for the advancement of science, and his wife, dr. bruce s. old, foreign secretary of the national academy of engineering, and his wife, dr. robert g. sachs, director of the argonne national laboratory, and mrs. anne keatley, executive secretary of the committee on scholarly communication with the people's republic of china.

also present were professor carl djerassi, chemist of stanford university of california, and his wife, chinese-american scholar man-chiang niu and his wife.

the hosts and guests had a friendly talk at the meeting which proceeded in an unconstrained atmosphere.

present were chu ko-chen and wu yu-hsun, vice-presidents of the chinese academy of sciences, chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, and leading members of organizations concerned and chinese scientific workers, including wu heng, chang wen-chin, yu wen, pei shih-chang, chien san-chiang, huang hsin-pai, lin ping, liu ping, tung ti-chou, shih ju-wei, liu ta-kang, chao chung-yao, fei hsiao-tung, pai chieh-fu, pai hsi-ching, pan chun, wu wei-jan, chao chiu-chih, chen shin-hsiang, ku kung-hsu, chien cho-po, wu chung-chao, feng yu-lan, chen tai-sun, chien wei-chang, yang fang-jen, chen chi, wang li-fen, wang ti-cheng, cheng yi-ming, chu chuan-hsien, chu yung-hsing, liu ching-yi, ni meng-hsiung, shen jo-yun and hu feng-hsien.

Chinese Journalists Delegation Visits Boston

(NCNA-English Boston, May 25, 1973)

the chinese journalists delegation with chu mu-chih as leader and wang chen and li po-ti as deputy leaders visited boston, massachusetts, and its surrounding areas from may 23 to 25 and was given a warm welcome by local government officials and personages from the press, educational and other circles.

during its three-day stay here, the delegation visited the harvard university, the massachusetts institute of technology, a plant and a hospital. it also visited some historical sites here where the american independence war was started some two hundred years ago.

the chinese guests were accorded friendly hospitality wherever they went. when they arrived here on may 23 they were greeted at the airport by deputy governor of massachusetts state donald dwight and leading members of the christian science monitor and the boston globe.

at noon on may 23, boston's press circles gave a luncheon for the chinese journalists delegation. francis sargent, governor of massachusetts, made a speech to warmly welcome the chinese guests. at the end of the visit to boston, mayor of the city kevin white gave a farewell reception at the city hall.,

Chih Chun, Chou Pei-yuan Meet American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1973)

chih chun, deputy head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, this morning met and had a friendly talk with adward levi, president of the university of chicago, and mrs. levi, harris ward, vice-chairman of the board of trustees of the university of chicago, and mrs. ward, and other members of the visiting group of trustees of the university.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned yueh tai-heng, hsueh yu-shan, tsai chiao and hu shou-hsin.

Friendly American Personage Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1973)

friendly american personage mrs. amalia k. hinsdell and her daughter miss dru hinsdell left here by air today to tour yenan and other places before going home.

they arrived in peking on may 13 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

while in peking, the american guests visited industrial, agricultural, educational and medical units, a neighbourhood community, scenic spots and historical sites. they were honoured at a dinner given by li en-chiu, a leading member of the host association.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Leading Member of Chinese Geological Bureau Leaves Peking for FRG

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1973)

a three-member group led by hsu chieh, leading member of the chinese geological bureau and permanent council member of the chinese geological society, left here for hannover by air yesterday afternoon to take part in the academic activities in celebration of the centenary of the founding of the "preubische geologische lanbesanstalt" at the invitation of the geological survey of the federal republic of germany.

they were seen off at the airport by wang le-tien and yu chien-ting, leading members of the chinese geological bureau, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Experts of WMO Secretariat Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1973)

dr. g.k. weiss and mr. h.a. bari, experts of the secretariat of the world meteorological organization, left here for geneva today. during their stay here, the guests conversed with the chinese central meteorological bureau of the question of meteorological communications, and toured places of interest. chang nai-chao, chinese permanent representative to the world meteorological organization, met and feted them.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Lusaka, May 25, 1973)

president k.d. kaunda of zambia received at the state house this morning kuo lu, head of the chinese government delegation and vice-minister of communications, and all other members of the delegation.

present on the occasion were zambian minister of information, broadcasting and tourism s. wina and chinese ambassador li chiang-fen.

they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 8, 1973 No. 5390

****
* NATIONAL *
****

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee Members of A Certain Regiment under the PLA Peking Command Help Basic-Level Cadres Inherit and Develop Our Army's Fine Traditions

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 26, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Peking dated May 25, 1973) With due consideration to the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the members of the Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Peking Command often go deeply into the basic-level companies to carry out conscientiously the work of teaching, helping and leading the basic-level cadres, help them in inheriting and developing our Army's fine tradition of doing political work, and carry out ideological and political work concretely, penetratingly and with minute care. As a result, a political situation of unity and militancy, liveliness and vigor appears in the whole regiment.

This regiment is a fighting group with honorable traditions. During the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the regiment Party committee conscientiously studied the "Resolution of the Kut'ien Meeting" and the series of directives and principles of political work which Chairman Mao laid down for our Army, and penetratingly criticized the various crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in undermining our Army's honorable traditions of political work. As a result, the committee members distinguished more clearly between the two lines of Army building and raised their consciousness in doing ideological and political work for the Army unit in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian line of Army building.

To enable the basic-level cadres to develop very well the tradition of our Army in doing political work and learn to educate the fighters in the correct line, the regiment Party committee on the one hand organized the basic-level cadres to attend study classes and join the tutoring teams and, on the other hand, sent its members separately into the basic level to teach the basic-level cadres

lessons on the line, the traditions and the method of work in the light of the realities of the companies, and to give them concrete help in raising their consciousness and building up their ability.

Wang Mao-ch'un, commander of the 3rd motor company, had high sense of responsibility for work and imposed stern demands on management and education. But, he was so very much concerned about the shortcomings of the fighters that he sometimes handled problems in an oversimple way and rashly. For this reason, Yu Hung-li, deputy secretary of the regiment Party committee and commander of the regiment, came to this company and gave him concrete lessons, help and guidance. When he was still a company cadre, Yu was known as "a model in cherishing the fighters" and "a pace-setter in ideological work." Coming to the 3rd motor company, he enthusiastically helped Wang in conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's teaching "Many people think that it is wrong methods that make for strained relations between officers and men and between the army and the people, but I always tell them that it is a question of basic attitude (or basic principle), of having respect for the soldiers and the people." Then, citing his personal experience, he told Wang about our Army's honorable tradition of unity between officers and men.

During the period of the Resist-US and Aid-Korea War, Yu worked with a company of the Chinese Volunteers. At that time, the company political officer always treated the fighters with deep proletarian affection, took care of the fighters everywhere and patiently helped the fighters to grow up, like a laborious gardener breeding young seedlings. In one of the battles, a bomb-shell suddenly dropped beside Yu. The political officer darted toward him and fell flop on him, sacrificing himself to save Yu.

Recounting this unforgettable experience, Yu said excitedly to Wang: "Unity between officers and men is a manifestation of the nature of the people's army. Like this political officer, we must treat the fighters with deep proletarian affection and do ideological work on them penetratingly and meticulously. Only in this way can we turn them into steel-like fighters!"

After that, Wang showed concern for, took care of and helped the fighters with deep proletarian affection. Some Mongol fighters of this company had difficulties in reading works of Marx and Lenin. He explained the text to them word by word and sentence by sentence and helped them in simultaneously learning culture and theory. When the fighters had their clothes, shoes and socks worn out and torn, he taught them to do the mending by personal demonstrations and passed on to them the style of plain living and hard work.

One of the fighters did not give good performance in difficult environments. Wang patiently got together with him to study Chairman Mao's works by the lamp light and told him stories of the heroes who feared neither hardship nor death. He also taught the other fighters of the squad to treat this fighter by the "one dividing into two" method, to consider the essence and the mainstream and to help him enthusiastically to make progress.

On one occasion, this fighter had an acute attack from a gastric ulcer. The health department of the division urgently needed blood transfusion for his

rescue. Wang was the first one who came and allowed the doctor to take 200 milliliters of blood from him for transfusion into this fighter's blood vessel. This fighter was deeply touched. After being discharged from hospital upon recovery, he trained himself bravely, worked actively, feared neither hardship nor fatigue, and rushed to pick heavy loads to carry. He became a "young tiger" known throughout the company. He had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

In the course of going deeply into the basic level to teach, help and guide the cadres, the members of the Party committee of this regiment, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching "It is imperative to sum up experience conscientiously," help the basic-level cadres to go on summing up their personal experience and their lessons and to carry out ideological and political work more effectively.

Wu Chin-ming, political officer of the 6th company, was formerly a catering officer. He was transferred to this political post not long ago. In the course of building the barracks, he discovered that the deputy leader of the No. 3 squad delved hard into techniques and led the whole squad to make brick molds of fine quality at high speed.

Accordingly, he cited the achievement of the No. 3 squad before the whole company and called on all to learn from it. But the other squads would not do that and some of the fighters even criticized the company leadership for not perseveringly putting politics in command and ideological work in the first position in citing good people and good deeds.

It was revealed that the deputy leader of the No. 3 squad, for the purpose of keeping the advanced title to themselves, was unwilling to tell other squads and platoons the experience of making brick molds. Wu Chin-ming was greatly enlightened by this. He changed his former method of "seeing things and ignoring the man" and "seeing the man and ignoring thinking." He had chats with the deputy leader of the No. 3 squad and led him to compare his deeds with Lei Feng's communist spirit, to distinguish between "championitis" and revolutionary heroism and to help fraternal squads and platoons enthusiastically in grasping techniques. The deputy leader of the No. 3 squad raised his consciousness. He not only made technical demonstrations before the whole company but also went on his own initiative to various other squads to teach experience and give assistance, thereby enabling the whole company to raise labor efficiency continuously.

Niu Yu-ching, a standing committee member of the regiment Party committee and a deputy political commissar of this regiment, promptly helped Wu Chin-ming to sum up his experience and lessons with due consideration to the different conditions before and after this event and to gave an account of this experience at political work meetings of the division and regiment levels, thereby further raising the consciousness of Wu Chin-ming and the basic-level cadres in doing ideological and political work well by applying the correct thinking and line.

Despite the condition that the whole platoon are in difficult environments and had complex and heavy tasks and whose members were stationed in scattered

groups in different places, platoon leader Ma Fu-liang of the 2nd company often walked 100 li to every spot to look into the ideological conditions of the fighters, to fully arouse the Party and CYL backbone elements to vigorously carry out "chats and mutual aid" activities in the light of the ideological problems occurring in different periods of time. At the same time, he organized all to learn from the local masses of the people, so that ideological and political work could be carried out promptly, penetratingly, vividly and vigorously. This guaranteed that the whole platoon would accomplish its arduous and complicated tasks with remarkable results.

Members of the regiment Party committee went deeply into the 2nd company to give him prompt help in summing up his experience of "concretely grasping ideological work in the course of carrying out tasks in a decentralized way." After this experience was popularized throughout the regiment, many of the cadres of the companies which had to carry out their tasks in numerous places and extensive areas were deeply enlightened.

* * *

LITERATURE AND ART

Importance Must Be Attached To Grasping of Ideology of Creation

by

Fang Yun (方耘)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 23, 1973)

Following the continuous winning of new victories of the literary and art revolution, mass character activities of literary and art creation are developing vigorously, and a brand new, inspiring atmosphere has appeared on the literary and art front. This is a splendid result of the effort of the broad mass of literary and art workers to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian literary and art line and learn the experience of the creation of the revolutionary model plays. The practical experience of the literary and art revolution tells us that in order to seize the ideological and cultural positions firmly and promote the further prosperity of socialist literature and art, Party organizations at all levels must attach importance to the struggle between the two classes, two lines and two ideologies in the domain of literature and art and must grasp the ideology of literary and art creation.

The domain of literature and art has always been an important battlefield of class struggle. The proletariat wants to occupy the positions of literature and art and turn literature and art into an effective weapon for rallying the people and defeating the enemy, but the reactionary classes, too, always want to fight with us for these positions, so they may make literature and art serve their counter-revolutionary political line and their class interests.

This struggle is extremely acute and complex, and is represented in many aspects. When represented in creation, it is a struggle of ideologies of creation. The ideology of creation is the concrete embodiment of a particular world outlook and view of art in creation. How an author knows life and represents life, what sort of artistic image he paints and by what means does he pain it--all this is guided by a particular ideology of creation. Different classes and different lines produce utterly different ideologies of creation.

On the literary and art front, the struggle of ideologies of creation has always been extremely vehement. Liu Shao-ch'i and the "Four Men" of Chou Yang, for instance, have brought forth such revisionist fallacies as "writing the truth," "the broad way of realism," "the intensification of realism," anti-"determination of subject matter," "people in the middle," anti-"smell of gun powder," "the convergence of the spirit of the times," "deviation from the law and repudiation of the way," etc. Swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i also spread such fallacies as the "genuine theory" and "inspiration theory." They advocate the direction of creation with the bourgeois ideology of creation in a vain attempt to turn proletarian literature and art into bourgeois literature and art, so as to attain their object of restoring capitalism.

The proletariat has always attached the utmost importance to the grasping of the struggle in respect of the ideology of creation. In his splendid work, "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," great leader Chairman Mao acutely and systematically criticized the bourgeois ideology of creation of all shapes and colors. He put forward clearly and positively the fighting slogan, "Observe the world, observe society, observe literature and art from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism."

In the course of the creation of the revolutionary model plays, Comrade Chiang led literary and art fighters in criticizing in depth the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, the theory of "writing the truth," the theory of "people in the middle," and such revisionist ideas of creation, adhering firmly to the method of creation that combined revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism and successfully creating splendid heroic images of the proletariat.

We must fully realize the importance of grasping the ideology of creation, and must never regard it as of no importance and dismiss it lightly. At present, the situation on the literary and art front is excellent, but the struggle is still very acute. With criticism of revisionism and rectification of style as the key link, we must grasp the ultra-Rightist essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i and politically and ideologically criticize it deeply and thoroughly. We must wipe out the poisonous influence of the bourgeois ideology of creation spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and through the practice of struggle further brighten our vision, heighten our awareness, boost our fighting morale, and increase our ability, so that we may seize tightly the initiative of struggle for the purpose of winning still greater victories of the literary and art revolution.

In grasping the ideology of creation, the most important thing is to study earnestly. It is necessary to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in the three major revolutionary movements, and to learn to use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in observing the world, observing society, and observing literature and art. Only by deeply understanding Chairman Mao's thoughts on literature and art and grasping the ideological weapon of Marxism can we further eradicate the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionism of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, correctly know the situation of developments on the literary and art front, distinguish right from wrong in the ideology of creation, and better direct the vigorously developing creative activities.

We must learn one step further the experience of the revolutionary model plays--the splendid fruit of literary and art revolution created under Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art, firmly uphold the proletarian ideology of creation, and criticize the bourgeois ideology of creation.

We must firmly uphold the materialist theory of reflection, so that literary and art creation may spring from life and yet rise above life, and so that while criticizing in depth "the theory of inspiration" and such idealist black stuff, we may not be restricted by real persons and real events.

We must firmly uphold the principle of "three highlights" in creation, striving to create heroic types of the proletariat with a high sense of revolutionary responsibility and full proletarian ardor, and criticizing "the good does not suppress the evil" and all sorts of attempt to distort the image of heroes.

We must firmly adhere to the basic line of the Party, daring to reflect class struggle and line struggle and oppose the "theory of no conflict"--an expression of the theory of "dying out of class struggle" in literature and art.

We must firmly uphold the unity of revolutionary political content with the most perfect possible form of art, and conduct struggle between the two lines in literary and art problems.

The rich experience of the revolutionary model plays is of great, universal significance in guiding the development of socialist literary and art creation. Some comrades say that since they know nothing about literature and art, it is difficult for them to grasp the ideology of creation. The fact is that, when the problem is viewed in an active attitude, lack of knowledge of literature and art shows exactly the importance and pressing need of study. If only we study in earnest, we shall surely be able to grasp the ideology of creation well.

In grasping the ideology of creation, it is necessary to attach importance to investigation and research and seriously analyze the ideological trends in the realm of creation. As the situation develop in the forward direction and circumstances change constantly, we must maintain a sober head and high fighting morale in the struggle, distinguishing the correct line from the erroneous line and proletarian ideology from bourgeois ideology, and guard against erosion by bourgeois ideology. Leadership comrades must go deep into the practice of creation, take in possession wherever possible first-hand material, grasp the key points and typical examples, promptly sum up both positive and negative experience, and set the whole in motion through the typical examples.

In grasping creative activities it is also necessary to study bourgeois things, but they should be studied in a critical attitude and analyzed from the proletarian stand. Creative personnel must be taught to listen earnestly to the views of workers, peasants and soldiers, and ceaselessly improve the quality of their work. However, they must not be bewildered or deceived by the ridicule or applause of certain people and pursue so-called artistic effects which are unhealthy or seek bourgeois self-expression.

Grasping of the ideology of creation is grasping of revolution that breaks the old and builds the new in the cultural and art domain. Therefore we must dare to struggle and dare to practice. Comrades who exercise leadership over creation and creative personnel must both further eradicate the poisonous influence of the "theory that cultural work is dangerous" and establish a high sense of proletarian revolutionary responsibility. They should be bold, have revolutionary "doggedness," and fear not failure and making mistakes. They must be permitted to fail and to make mistakes, and to correct their mistakes too.

We must heighten the revolutionary spirit, rouse the masses freely, and must not just sit there and wait for developments. Ways come from the practice of struggle of the masses. If we lead actively, analyze earnestly, and lay emphasis on summing-up, we shall be able to mobilize the positive factors while overcoming the negative ones, master the law of struggle in literature and art, acquire skill in struggle in the realm of literature and art, and amass experience in grasping the ideology of creation.

In grasping the ideology of creation, it is also necessary to enliven further the atmosphere of discussion and strive to develop revolutionary, fighting literary and art criticism of a mass character. Literary and art criticism is an important way of developing struggle in literature and art as well as an important means by which the Party exercises leadership over literature and art. Through literary and art criticism we must vanquish the revisionist black line for literature and art, overcome bourgeois ideas of creation of all shapes and colors, and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art.

Literary and art criticism is also an important means of distinguishing between right and wrong in literary and art problems among the people. Chairman Mao points out: "The use of simple methods in dealing with ideological problems and problems of the spiritual world among the people will not only be futile, but moreover extremely harmful." A correct view bred in a conservatory will not be able to overwhelm an erroneous view, unless the correct view has weathered storms and acquired immunity. Therefore, "only by adopting a method of discussion, criticism and reasoning will it really be possible to develop a correct view, overcome an erroneous view, and really solve problems."

Comrades exercising leadership over creation should be highly concerned with the discussion of literary and art questions and with literary and art criticism, and should be adept in using literary and art criticism for literary and art struggle and for directing literary and art creation. They must not regard such criticism as merely the business of the authors and critics themselves and no business of theirs, but should grasp it as an important means of exercising leadership over literature and art. They must not only organize and launch the work of discussion successfully, but also carefully study the questions raised during the discussion and provide correct guidance. Some problems may not be made clear at first, but these may be further discussed after some practice. This will help to distinguish right from wrong, heighten the ideological awareness of all, and promote the better development of creative activity.

Grasping the ideology of creation is not only for the purpose of improving creation at present, but more important still, for the purpose of building a literary and art force capable of consciously carrying out Chairman Mao's literary and art line and fighting to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Revolution in art is first of all an ideological revolution, and the outlook of art is closely linked with the world outlook. Therefore, in grasping the ideology of creation it is necessary to grasp the fundamental problem of the remolding of the world outlook of the literary and art ranks.

In the current criticism of revisionism and rectification of style movement our literary and art fighters must severely criticize the idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i and firmly uphold the materialist theory of reflection. They must resolutely walk the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers indicated by Chairman Mao and strive to remold their world outlook in the three major revolutionary movements, so their thoughts and feelings may undergo a radical change. Only by so doing will they be able to uphold firmly the proletarian ideology of creation and resist erosion by the bourgeois ideology of creation, consciously and painstakingly accomplish their representation of our great socialist era and portrayal of heroes of the proletariat, and create more and better new works in the service of workers, peasants and soldiers, of proletarian politics, and of socialism.

* * *

Seize the Key Link of Line Struggle in the Realm of Literature and Art

by

Ch'en Ch'un-ho (陈春和)
deputy political officer and head of acting and singing group of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 23, 1973)

In his "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," Chairman Mao put forward the direction of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and serving proletarian politics, laying down for the Party a complete line for literature and art. Chairman Mao said, "Our literary and art workers, our literary and art schools, literary and art publications, literary and art organizations and all literary and art activities should follow this guideline." This points out clearly for the leadership of literary and art work the basic task of resolute following of the correct orientation of literature and art and thorough implementation of the Party's literary and art line.

In his "Talks" Chairman Mao also repeatedly stressed the necessity of waging a struggle between two ideologies and two lines in depth and lastingly, and of closely grasping the key link of struggle between the two lines in the domain of literature and art.

We deeply realize in the practice of struggle that "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything," that only by tightly grasping the key link of the two-line struggle will it be possible to implement ceaselessly Chairman Mao's line for literature and art in struggle, firmly hold on to the correct orientation for literature and art, and enable the literature and art of the masses to develop healthily and serve the proletarian political line.

We have had a profound lesson on the question of what is the most important thing to grasp in the practice of literary and art work. After the formation of our company's acting and singing group, we have produced some results as a result of regular organized study of Chairman Mao's "Talks" and earnest implementation of Chairman Mao's literary and art line. On many occasions we took part in performances at the army and divisional headquarters, and were commended by leading officers at all levels.

At one time some comrades thought that since we were now a well-known acting and singing group, we should have a repertoire of "major" works and produce something "worthwhile," so that we might be asked to give shows at an even higher level. I told myself that what the comrades said were not entirely without reason. But how could we work out something "big" and "worthwhile"? I thought that the key to all this lay in the question of creation. Accordingly I concentrated on grasping creation. I showed the acting and singing group some subject matter and asked them to write a play on an "important subject" and of "major proportions." I ignored the self-conceit and complacency as well as

the bourgeois idea of personal fame and gain which some comrades of the group seemed to have as a result of the honors heaped on them.

After a while, no play of "major proportions" was produced, but moreover, problems in the acting and singing group became worse. Some of the comrades exerted their best efforts when they performed for superior units or in large theaters, but were lackadaisical or even refused to perform when they were asked to do so for our own company or on drill grounds and construction work sites.

This situation of the acting and singing group made the cadres and fighters of our company very indignant. They criticized us sharply, saying, "You have deviated from the correct direction." Later, with the help of the Party branch, we carried out an ideological rectification with the "Talks" as our weapon. It was only after that that we were able to return to the correct direction and set right again the idea of serving the implementation of Chairman Mao's line for army building and serving the building of the company. Then we regained the favor of the cadres and fighters of the whole company.

The practice of struggle tells us that throughout the whole historical period of socialism class contradictions and class struggle will inevitably be reflected in literature and art. The struck down exploiting classes will not be resigned to defeat. One counter-revolutionary revisionist black line of literature and art is done away with, but there will be more black lines in the future and there will be more struggle. In a class society the realm of literature and art will always be a battlefield of violent struggle between the two classes. Meanwhile, as a weapon of class struggle, works of literature and art are always created by men of particular classes. The political inclination of any work of literature and art is always dominated by the world outlook of its author. Although most of our comrades are from working class families, vestiges of the idea of private ownership, left over from several thousand years of feudal society, still exist in varying degrees in their heads. At the slightest slackening of vigilance, bourgeois ideas of literature and art will resurrect themselves through "selfishness."

The long-term character of class struggle determines that the struggle between two ideologies and two lines in the realm of literature and art can never be brought to an end once for all. Therefore, the task of primary importance in exercising leadership over literature and art is to grasp tightly the two-line struggle in the realm of literature and art, develop intensively and lastingly the struggle between the two ideologies and two lines, overcome and vanquish bourgeois literary and art thinking with Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's literary and art thinking, overcome and vanquish the revisionist line of literature and art with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of literature and art, and closely grasp the correct orientation for literature and art. "The line is the key link, and once the key link is held up everything will fall into place." When the key link of the line is grasped, all other problems of creation will be easily solved. Once the key link is lost, literary and art work will go astry and deviate from the orbit of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art.

Talking about literary and art work in the armed forces, swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i cried loudly that the "question of orientation of literary and art work is settled." Obviously that is humbuggery with ulterior motives. The historical experience of class struggle tells us that obliteration of the struggle between the two ideologies and two lines in the realm of literature and art, which began with the theory of "dying out of class struggle," is the customary tactic used by the bourgeoisie in the realm of literature and art in their attack against the proletariat under the proletarian dictatorship.

In 1964-65, when as Chairman Mao pointed out the literary and art circles, whose leadership was usurped by the "Four Men" of Chou Yang, "basically (though not all of them) never carried out the Party's policy in the past fifteen years, lived like mandarins and overlords, never went near the workers, peasants and soldiers, never reflected the socialist revolution and construction," when "socialist reform has achieved very little even now in many departments, which are still ruled by 'dead people,'" when internationally revisionist literature and art was rampant and an anti-Party, anti-socialist black line, which was a union of the domestic bourgeoisie, modern revisionism and the so-called literary and art thought of the thirties, was opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art and attacking the dictatorship of the proletariat, swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, ignoring the struggle between the two ideologies and two lines in the realm of literature and art, demanded the leadership of literary and art work to concern itself solely with "grasping creation and choosing the subject matter." Were their evil intentions not glaringly clear?

Swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i tried to make us slacken our vigilance in class struggle and abandon the struggle against all kinds of revisionist literary and art thought and trends in literature and art, so that demons, monsters, fiends and evil spirits might forever occupy the position of literature and the stage of theatrical art of the proletariat, a combined dictatorship of the landlord-bourgeoisie and a small handful of demons and monsters might be set up in the domain of culture, and the domain of literature and art might be turned into a "beach-head" from which they might change the Party's basic line, push a revisionist line, subvert the proletarian dictatorship, and restore capitalism. Is that not the truth?

With the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism as the key link, we must develop in depth and lastingly the struggle between the two ideologies and two lines in the domain of literature and art, implement the Party's literary and art line in the struggle, firmly uphold the correct orientation of literature and art, set in motion and promote the prosperity and development of socialist literary and art creation, create more and better works of socialist literature and art, and fight to the end in resolute maintenance and defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

A Bit of Understanding About Insisting on Regarding Society As a Factory

by

the Philosophy Department of Heilungkiang University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao May 28, 1973)

Chairman Mao's directive, "The liberal arts must take the whole society as its own factory," is a fundamental orientation for the thorough reform of the old liberal arts and creation of socialist new liberal arts. Since 1968, we have successively organized and sent students to Hsiangyang Commune of Wuch'ang hsien, the Shuangyashan Mining Area, the Mout'anchiang Locomotives Works, Harbin Pencil Factory, and some factories, people's communes, public offices, stores and other units in Chaotung hsien to carry out practice of educational revolution on many occasions. We come to understand that to insist on regarding society as a factory for liberal arts faculties and handle properly the relations between theory and practice, we must seek an organic combination of campus teaching and out-of-campus teaching.

As far as campus teaching is concerned, we must on the one hand seriously read books and grasp fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles, unfold criticism against revisionism, and study the major problems about class struggle at home and abroad, and, on the other hand, bring campus teaching in step with social goings-on to bring about close integration between theory and practice and completely master fundamental Marxist-Leninist theory. In the course of teaching philosophy, the method of "going outdoors" and "inviting people over" is adopted. In line with the content of teaching, students are organized and sent to some factories in Chaotung hsien and Harbin municipality on inspection and study missions. Workers with practical experience are also invited over to lecture on the campus. This makes it possible to combine the study of fundamental theory with actual inspection and study. Lecturing by professional teachers is combined with lecturing by part-time teachers. Thus, through the integration of theory and practice, the understanding of fundamental theory is deepened. On-the-campus teaching tasks are fulfilled in a better way.

We must get involved in practice in teaching, take the fullest advantage of such favorable conditions as the vastness of the social classroom, the large number of worker-peasant-soldier teachers, the richness and vividness of practical teaching materials, etc., strive to learn through practice and learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers, organize theoretical teaching in practice, and cultivate the actual work ability and the problem-analysis ability. In five years, we made six experiments, adopting for the purpose three approaches.

(1) To get involved in practice and seek comprehensive training.

From April 1968 to November, 1969, we organized and sent students of the six-five class and some of the teachers to Hsiangyang commune of Wuch'ang hsien and Shuangyashan Mining Area to get involved in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements and keep in contact with the worker-peasant masses to do social work, make social investigations, study such a main theme as class struggle, learn from workers and peasants and receive re-education from the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants. This played a tremendous role in changing the world outlook of the teachers and students. Many teachers and students raised their consciousness of class struggle and cultivated the ability to do mass work.

(2) To carry out teaching of theory on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements.

In April, 1970, we recruited the first group of worker-peasant-soldier students. After their joining the university, they went to the Laochou commune of Shaotung hsien for three months of educational revolution practice. In March, 1971, they again headed for the Mout'anchiang Locomotive Factory for three and a half months of educational revolution practice. Educational revolution practice on both occasions was marked by the feature of linking re-education in the political field with fundamental theoretical studies and the association of the three major revolutionary movements with the launching of a special course in philosophy, a special course in the Chinese language, a course in Party history and a course of selected readings of Chairman Mao's works. In this big social classroom, we not only organized existing teachers to give lectures but also invited workers, peasants and soldiers to act concurrently as teachers. The method of studying, laboring, serving and investigating simultaneously was adopted, with very satisfactory results achieved.

(3) To make investigations on special subjects and give teaching on special subjects and integrate theory with practice.

In April 1972, we organized the students of Class 70 and sent them to Harbin Pencil Factory to practice educational revolution. At the year end, we again organized and sent students of Class 72 to some factories, villages, offices and shops in Shaotung hsien to practice educational revolution. Educational revolution practice on both occasions involved social investigations after the study of philosophy and political economy on the campus. Through an investigation of the worker-peasant-soldier experience in the study and application of philosophy, they got acquainted with many problems of philosophy in practical struggle.

In the course of investigation, the teachers and students found that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, the broad masses of workers of the Shaotung Red Flag Machine Works created, through dogged adherence to the orientation of serving agriculture, many new-type farm tools to satisfy the needs of agricultural production development. In production struggle, the workers adhered to the philosophy of proletarian struggle and resisted the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Thus a year-to-year increase in production was made. Thus, through practice in production struggle, the worker-peasant-soldier students got acquainted with the relations between philosophy and class struggle and production struggle.

* * *

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Care Taken To Train and Improve Minority Cadres

- Korean cadres of Hsiaoluho commune, K'uantien hsien, play a positive role in various fields of endeavor

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 28, 1973)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) Of the 24,000-odd people of Hsiaoluho commune of K'uantien hsien, Liaoning Province, on the bank of the Yalu River, there are over 3,700 Koreans. Having regard to the situation of the local area being predominantly inhabited by minority nationalities, the Party committee of the commune tackles as an important business the training and improvement of minority cadres in the firm implementation of the Party's nationality policy. In the past few years, the Party committee of this commune has not only paid attention to training and improvement work involving existing Korean cadres but also trained a number of new Korean cadres. Now there are over 140 Korean cadres in the whole commune at and above the production team level. Of these, two Korean comrades are in the standing committee of seven of the commune Party committee, and ten Korean comrades are of the 43 cadres at and above the vice brigade chairman level. In learning from Tachai in agriculture, in building the border area and in various fields of endeavor, these Korean cadres are playing a positive role.

In the course of training and improving minority cadres, the Party committee of Hsiaoluho commune makes it a point to leading Korean cadres to associate reality with the serious study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's books in order to raise their political consciousness continuously. Some Korean cadres being illiterate, the Party committee helps them to buy works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's works in the Korean edition. While working down in the countryside, the commune cadres pay attention to helping Korean cadres study revolutionary theory and enhance consciousness of line struggle.

At one time Ho Yün-hao, head of the No. 2 production team of Yangkuang brigade, developed the idea of making a switch to rid himself of a burden. The Party committee of the commune sent cadres to join him in studying Chairman Mao's works. The "10,000-man pit" incident which attested to the savage deeds of imperialism in slaughtering the Hans and Korean people in those days was recalled to inspire him to a review of the bitter past in the light of the sweet present. With his consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution raised, he continuously discharged well his duties as a team head and led the masses of the whole brigade in an assiduous effort to emulate Tachai. Grain output crossed the "Yellow River" from year to year. It was cited an advanced unit of the commune in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

The Party committee of this commune is also mindful of helping Korean cadres to raise the level of their understanding of policy. When first acting as head of the No. 9 production team of Machiatzu brigade in 1966, young Korean Communist Party member Pien Hsi-shan lacked confidence in himself as a good

cadre, due to lack of experience. The chief leading members of the commune stationed at a selected point here and the brigade Party branch constantly helped him to study the Party's policies and sum up work experience. This enabled him to raise his level of policy understanding. For several years, he seriously carried out the Party's various economic policies and called into play mass socialist activism. For three consecutive years, per-mow grain output of the whole brigade crossed the "Yangtze River." It became a hsien-wide advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

In its practical work, the Party committee of Hsiaoluho commune pays particular attention to the thorough implementation of the Party's line of unity for victory of the "9th CCP National Congress" and to education for Han cadres and minority cadres in order to achieve proper revolutionary unity. It shows concern for the minority cadres in the political field, support for their work and solicitude for their livelihood.

From 1970, Tungchiang brigade launched a project for digging through a mountain and changing the course of a river and damming it to create crop fields. While the project was underway, an unexpected flood came and caused certain damage. Under the circumstances, some cadres and commune members developed resentment against Korean cadre Chin Yung-tai, a deputy secretary of the Party committee who was in charge of the project. This brought great pressure to bear on Old Chin. The chief leading members of the commune Party committee came over here in time to arouse the Han and Korean cadres and the masses to assess Old Chin's performance in a down-to-earth manner. A scientific approach was adopted toward the summation of experiences and lessons. Everyone unanimously affirmed Chin Yung-tai's achievements about his leadership in learning from Tachai. A battle plan was again worked out. Along with the members of the Party branch Old Chin led the Han and Korean masses in going all out and fighting continuously amidst hardship. It was determined to fight a battle of victory in digging through mountains and changing and damming rivers to create crop fields and make a contribution toward changing the rural features and building the motherland's new frontiers.

* * *

FISHERY SCHOOL

Carry Out Study on the One Hand and Production on the Other

- Conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" by the Fishing Industry Middle School run by Shuich'an production brigade of Kushan commune

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 28, 1973)

A Fishing Industry Middle School is run by Shuich'an production brigade of Kushan commune in Weihai municipality, Shantung Province. Following the unremitting development of marine products industry and the great increase in motorized vessels, this school was founded in 1966 by the fishing people themselves through their own efforts because of the urgent need for a new type of fishermen with both socialist consciousness and culture. For the past several years, this school has been implementing conscientiously Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive": While the students' "main task is to study, they should in addition to their studies, learn other things, that is, industrial work, farming and military affairs. They should also study," and train people with skill for the marine production industry.

Some of the teachers of the Fishing Industry Middle School are professional teachers, but there are also some part-time teachers. Those teaching socialist cultural courses are transferred from civilian-run agricultural middle schools in the people's commune. Vocational courses are given by commune and production brigade cadres, old fishermen, old captains and technical personnel. Most of the students are recommended from schools of various production brigades of the commune, after screening and approval by the poor and lower-middle peasants, as well as primary school graduates approved by Party branches. There are also young commune members who are good in politics, good in thinking, and good in labor and who are selected by the poor and lower-middle peasants for admission into the school.

The school has installed such courses as politics, language, mathematics, military education, navigation, trawling, and kelp cultivation. The course in politics deals mainly with the writings of Chairman Mao, takes class education and line education as the key link, and also regularly invites old fishermen back to tell about "three histories" and to raise the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the students.

Aside from instruction based on textbooks, the course in language also selects some practical work for training the students to master the technique of writing work summaries and reports. The course in military education deals with the study of the three-eight work style of the PLA, carries out military training to grasp initially the ability of protecting coastal defenses, so as to tie in with the demands of preparation against war.

Vocational courses cover: 1. The study of vocational knowledge. That deals with the teaching of charting the course at sea, sailing in the sea lane,

and understanding the direction and the character of various type of fishing vessel as well as their application and use. 2. The study of trawling at sea. That deals with the habits and other particularities governing the run of various types of fish, the method and season of trawling, and the efficiency and use of various types of nets and equipment. 3. The study of kelp cultivation. That covers the entire process of kelp cultivating. The study of these vocational courses requires the students to understand vocational theory and master relevant production techniques so that they could operate independently in practice.

The compilation of these teaching materials is based on precision and consciousness and the principle of learning in order to practice. The teaching of fundamental courses is integrated with the teaching of vocational courses. For example, when the students come to learning to handle nets and equipment in the course of trawling for the sake of enabling the students to master the structural principle of various methods of lowering various types of nets and equipment in accordance to the depth of the water, the course of mathematics selected the teaching of division, ratio, least common multiple, and greatest common measures.

When the course in cultivation came to teaching "framework roping," for the sake of enabling the students to understand how the framework could be firmly roped, the course in mathematics selected the teaching of the function of the right angle triangle. Teaching materials for the courses in trawling and cultivation are written by the teachers, fishermen and cultivation workers, based on the experience in trawling and cultivation production of the production brigade itself, and cover not only theory but also practice couched in simple words with content that is easy to understand.

The students of this school study on the one hand and take part in productive labor on the other, and classroom teaching is closely integrated with on-the-spot teaching. Because of this, instruction time is arranged in a more flexible manner. During the slack season at sea, more fundamental courses are given, and during the busy season, more vocational courses are given. Each year, during the shoaling season, the students would follow the fishermen out to sea, and use the fishing boats for classroom, and by taking part in the trawling, studied navigation as well as the use of nets and equipment.

During the early winter season, time is fully devoted to the teaching of kelp cultivation. The teacher first give lectures on theoretical knowledge before leading the students in operation, and with fine kelp quality and high yield as the subject of instruction to learn such technique as rack roping, tillering, reverse planting and adjusting the water level.

After placing the seed of the kelp into the sea, they changed to half day of schooling and half day of labor, applying the knowledge they acquired in the classroom to direct labor practice, and through practice to consolidate and enrich the knowledge they acquired in the classroom. In that way, after a year of study, the students are able to master basically the entire process of kelp cultivation and could carry out work independently in each link of production.

For the sake of making it convenient for teaching, the school has also opened up 20 mow of kelp cultivation farm. When maintaining and repairing the motorized vessels, the workers and technicians would bring the students to the scene and with a diesel engine as teaching material, carry out teaching alongside with dismantling and assembling, and let the students master the principle of engine construction and the technique of general maintenance and repair through actual practice.

The school also attaches great importance to the development of scientific experiments and activities. Jents'anwan Bay receives wind from three directions, and in the past, people thought that kelp could not possibly be cultivated there. After the founding of the Fishing Industry Middle School, the teachers and students, by learning modestly from the old cultivation workers in scientific experiments, studied together with them how to cultivate kelp in a bay receiving wind from three directions. By means of making daring experiments and constantly summing up experience, they eventually cultivated the first crop of kelp in Jents'anwan Bay.

In the year before last, according to the windy nature of this part of the sea, they advanced a proposal for a new method of operation, changed the racks from the former 15 meters to 10 meters, and used stone anchors instead of wooden piles and metal anchors. After testing, the result was very good. Since then, Jents'anwan Bay has began the cultivation of kelp on a large scale, to provide scientific factors and data in kelp cultivation for the production brigade. Based on the experiment of the school, the aquatic production brigade has opened up a farm of more than 200 mow for the cultivation of kelp in Jents'anwan Bay, and a better harvest was obtained last year.

Because of firmly running the school in accordance with the "May 7 Directive," the Fishing Industry Middle School has practiced the three-in-one combination of study-production-scientific experiment. The students are not only learning cultural and scientific knowledge as well as the ability to work at sea, but are also raising their awareness of class struggle and line struggle. Showing neither fear of wind nor wave, they are courageous in struggling against difficulties.

One day in 1971, there was suddenly a big storm at sea, and the cable of one of the motorized vessel moored near the school broke loose, and the vessel, driven to the shore, was in imminent danger of being wrecked by the breakers. Upon discovering that, Ch'ü Yen-kai, a student, immediately rushed to the side of the vessel, and snatching the cable, clambered aboard a small boat, and without the slightest attention to personal safety, started rowing out to sea. He was pounded by one heavy wave after another, but his only thought was to save the property of the collective. He struggled stubbornly for more than 40 minutes against the storm, eventually towed the end of the cable to a tug boat, and enabled the grounded vessel to be rescued.

On his way back, Ch'ü Yen-kai was hurled by a wave into the sea. When he revived after the fishermen dragged him ashore, he immediately asked, "Is the motorized vessel safe?" Noting this scene, the fishermen were boundlessly

touched, and they said, "Students trained by our Fishing Industry Middle School have hearts that are red and fearless. Wherever they are located, there their hearts will be!"

Kushan Fishing Industry Middle School is not only a school, but also a production brigade as well as a scientific experiment unit. While studying at the school, the students are not only students, but also fishermen and cultivation workers. The income from the labor of the students not only solves the problem of expenses for the school, but also the tuition and the living and medical expenses of the students besides creating more than 7,000 yuan in public accumulation each year for the collective.

After their graduation, the students are subjected to unified assignment by the production brigade. For the past several years, this school has trained 146 students in succession, and 130 of them have been assigned to the marine production profession. Some have become engineers on motorized vessels, some have become responsible members of scientific research experiment teams in charge of kelp production and some have become wireless operators on fishing vessels. They have become a new force in deep sea trawling and kelp cultivation, and are playing a very important part in realizing mechanization in the fishing industry and in adopting advanced production techniques in kelp cultivation.

Facts of Kushan Fishing Industry Middle School have proved that studying on the one hand and taking part in production on the other is a way for training successors to the fishing industry with greater, faster, better and more economic results. This kind of school is also easier to run, and the students with theoretical knowledge and practical experience trained here are deeply welcomed by the people.

- Our Own Correspondent

* * *

RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTH

Countryside Is Also University--How a Chinese Young Man Matures

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 28, 1973)

china's vast rural areas provide educated young people with the opportunity to do many things. they can study marxism and they can take part in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. experienced poor and lower-middle peasants are their best teachers. so long as they take root there and learn modestly, educated young people can undoubtedly develop their talents to the full in the countryside. the maturing of chu ke-chia shows this.

going up into the hills

in april 1969, chu ke-chia, a 17-year-old graduate from hainan middle school in shanghai, decided to settle in the frontier areas of yunnan province and temper himself as a successor to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. he arrived in the hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou and was assigned to mengchang production team of mengtsang commune in mengla county.

urged on by his sincere desire to temper himself, he practised ploughing and planting and carrying heavy loads. in his spare time he learned carpentry. indeed, he tried his hand at whatever work was needed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and at whatever was useful for his own re-education. before long, he mastered the tai language, both the written and spoken language, and became known far and wide in the area as the educated young carpenter. he often worked late into the night repairing farm implements for the team and he also made furniture for the commune members. the tai people found him indispensable and he, too, felt he could never leave them.

above the mengchang production team on the mountain slope is another team, the moteng team, made up of people of aini nationality. the old team leader often came down the mountain to ask chu ke-chia to repair farm tools. he told chu ke-chia about the mountain village and asked him if he could help the aini people start a school so that the children could receive education. the team leader explained to chu ke-chia how the aini people had suffered in the old society. although they were now emancipated politically and economically, they were still backward culturally. he said that before the cultural revolution, the team had a school, but the three teachers who came all left, one after another, because life up in the mountain was hard. clasping chu ke-chia by the hand, the team leader pleaded: "will you come to our village? we aini people can kill tigers and move mountains, but we do not know how to read and write exclamation"

excited at the prospect, the "educated young carpenter" replied: "i will come and take a look as soon as i can".

he was to go from one poor place to an even poorer one.

he lay awake in bed that night. he re-studied chairman mao's teaching that "a good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater", and thought that he should do as chairman mao taught.

his determination was warmly supported by the commune party committee. the tai people gave him a moving send-off.

running a primary school

he met with many difficulties in the mountain village. there was no suitable place for building a primary school. there were no desks or chairs. but nothing daunted, getting up early and going to bed late, he and the local people levelled a rough, stony piece of land, built classrooms and a playground, made desks and chairs and also constructed two simple blackboards and a table tennis table.

at last school began. with great enthusiasm, chu ke-chia gave his first lesson, speaking in standard chinese. but the pupils could not follow him, and he could not speak the aini language. he thought: "unless i master their language, how can i teach the aini pupils, and how can i receive re-education from the local poor and lower-middle peasants?"

the team assigned several aini people who also knew the han language to help chu ke-chia. and although the teacher could not yet speak the aini language, the peasants told their children to go to school and to arrive on time. all this encouraged the young man to master the language as quickly as possible.

within a few months, chu ke-chia began teaching in the aini language. this won him praise from the pupils. they said: "teacher chu is like one of us."

striving to put his high ideal into practice

"i want to act according to the peasants' needs; my ideal is to build a new socialist countryside with the peasants." the facts have proved that chu ke-chia has lived up to these words of his.

hearing the pounding of threshing mortars at night, chu ke-chia wondered how the aini women could get a night's rest since they took part in farm work by day and threshed the rice at night.

he raised the matter in discussion. as a result the team decided to buy a walking tractor for use in farming and also for use as a motor to operate a rice-thresher. and the team asked chu ke-chia to help them in this work.

when the walking tractor arrived, chu ke-chia found that he did not know how to use it for rice-threshing. but encouraged by the peasants and learning from experienced workers in other places, he finally mastered it.

the aini people wanted to build a hydro-electric power station to speed up socialist construction in their village.

chu ke-chia returned to shanghai at the end of last year to visit his family. he tried hard and collected data during his stay on how to build a small power station and studied the related technique.

back in the village, he reported his findings to leading members of the team, who decided to go ahead with the project. old peasants helped him look for water resources and a suitable place for the power station.

they then started construction with the support of the county party committee. while teaching the pupils, he spent a lot of time working on the project with the peasants.

taking root

chu ke-chia struggled with many wrong ideas in his mind as he progressed. when he heard that some educated young people who had come to the countryside with him were later transferred to work in factories, study in universities or do other jobs, he asked himself: "what about me?"

he reviewed his life and work over the previous years and decided that he should stay and continue building the border area. but the opposite thought flashed into his mind. he thought he might leave the village now it had a primary school with teachers of aini nationality, tractors and peasant doctors.

old aini peasants knew what was in his mind and came to see him. they told him: "we need educated young people like you here."

the production team leaders had heart-to-heart talks with him. they said: "we support you in your desire to go to other places and make greater contributions to the revolution. but you must not go at this moment. there is class struggle in our village. the class enemy has tried to discredit educated young people and spread the rumour that the young people could not take the hard work and life in our mountain village and wanted to leave. we must heighten our vigilance."

chu ke-chia became convinced he should stay.

in 1972, the mengtsang commune wanted to send him to study in an university. chu ke-chia thought that he ought to study and acquire more scientific knowledge for building socialism, but the countryside itself is also an university. he was sure he could learn a lot and temper himself in the village. he said to the commune party committee: "i don't want to leave the peasants nor our mountain village. in building up a much better mountain village i want to stay here to work with them." the committee finally agreed.

chu ke-chia made the aini village his home and the peasants treat him like a relative, their own son.

tempered in the class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and trained in mao tsetung thought, chu ke-chia has raised his political consciousness rapidly. in april this year, he joined the chinese communist party.

the peasants call him the busiest young man in the village.

AMATEUR WRITERS

Song Writers in China Work Among Masses

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 28, 1973)

composer chin yung-cheng and lyricist liu wen-yu create among the workers and peasants and try out their new songs before the masses for opinions. their experience in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they say, has been a "return to the true source of creation".

they have spent most of their time in recent years among workers and peasants. cooperating in writing the music and lyrics, the two produced a flow of new songs vividly describing the life of workers. the songs are popular for being direct and rhythmic, with a distinctively chinese melody.

people throughout the country like to sing the song "chairman mao walks everywhere in the land". peking and shanghai papers said the song "rings with the throb of the time and the revolutionary emotions of the proletariat."

chin yung-cheng describes the song as "a result of the re-education workers and peasants have given us".

starting in 1970, the pair went to work in factories and rural communes chairman mao had visited on inspection tours.

a veteran electric pick operator who had met chairman mao invited the musicians to his home and told them: "every one of us miners has a life of bitterness to recall. if not

for chairman mao and liberation, we would have had no political status, no future. feel as we feel, and you'll understand why we couldn't hold our tears back when we meet chairman mao. every time i think of that meeting, i feel a surge of strength. extract more and better coal for socialism exclamation i tell myself. this is what we feel. how we'd like to hear that expressed in a song exclamation"

the musicians began to work on the song. when the first version was completed, they travelled with an accordion from one place to another, performing it for workers and peasants to get their reaction. they were warmly welcomed at sunglin machinery plant and kaokan people's commune, but their audience said frankly: "there's still something lacking in the music."

chin yung-cheng said in interview with hsinhua: "their sincerity and warmth helped us see our limitations. the working people, who were oppressed and exploited before and carried on a hard struggle through long years, have a profound understanding and feeling about the revolution. that was lacking in our music." they probed deeper into the history of the people's sufferings and struggle between the two lines and studied the questions seriously, to "feel as the people feel", to understand and create, and understand more and create better. in this way they finally produced the song which workers greeted with cheers.

chin yung-cheng, now 39 years old, has played the accordion since the age of seven. in 1945 when dairen was liberated, he joined the school chorus and learnt to play the piano at the city's spare-time art school. in 1949, "luta daily" published the first song of the 15-year-old schoolboy, "seize the wicked insect", a lively piece of music which added stimulus to the mass campaign then going on to wipe out pests. he graduated from the faculty of music at lu hsun institute of literature and art in 1956, and stayed on to teach.

his most successful song before the cultural revolution was "oil for my country". in 1963, in response to chairman mao's call "in industry, learn from taching", chin yung-cheng went to the famous oilfield. he worked at the side of "iron man" wang chin-hsi, the late national model worker who helped build up taching, sat in on his meetings late every night to sum up the day's work, and slept by the derricks. he heard taching's history of struggle from wang chin-hsi, engraved the famous words of the "iron man" on his heart: "wherever there is oil in our land, i will go there exclamation" he wrote a stirring song that used these words. year after year, new groups of educated young people singing the song went to taching from all parts of the country, and new groups of taching workers singing the song left for other parts to explore new oilfields.

"by criticizing the revisionist line in literature and art, i've come to feel even more keenly the wisdom

and vitality of chairman mao's revolutionary line," chin yung-cheng said in the hsinhua interview. "there was a time when success made me dizzy. i wrote about the workers, but in doing a song i thought more of producing a masterpiece than serving the interests of the working people. gradually i moved from the masses to the 'scholarly'." a typical result was the song "clear fountain", which he created behind closed doors from "imagination" of the "poetry" that must be in a geological worker's efforts. it never caught on with the workers.

experience, both their progress in merging with the masses and failures when departing from them, has taught chin yung-cheng and many others good lessons. shenyang's musicians have launched a fierce criticism of the revisionist line. with redoubled enthusiasm they are studying chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and making progress as they follow this road. chin yung-cheng has produced stirring music while working at anshan's furnaces among steelmakers, and by taching's derricks with young oil-workers who are carrying forward the spirit of the "iron man".

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

Worker-Cadres Run Southwest China Cotton Mill

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 28, 1973)

workers who are now cadres head a big cotton mill in chengtu, southwest china. they include the secretary and deputy secretary of the mill party committee, the chairman and vice-chairman of the mill revolutionary committee and two-thirds of the party branch secretaries and heads of the workshops.

these worker-cadres in the mill which has 1,800 workers and 26,000 spindles maintain their qualities as working people. they keep in close contact with the workers and lead them in carrying out technical innovations. the mill has been transformed from a small cotton spinning enterprise into an integrated complex that turns out poplin, venetian and other cotton fabrics. it fulfilled the 1972 state plan for cotton yarn and textiles 30 and 45 days ahead of schedule.

wang yu-chiung, chairman of the mill revolutionary committee and deputy secretary of the mill party committee, was a child worker before liberation and was oppressed and exploited by the capitalists. after liberation she worked hard for the benefit of the people and was commended as a model worker three years running in chengtu city starting in 1952. later, she became

secretary of a workshop party branch and member of the mill party committee. the party organization sent her to study in a party school and a school for trade union cadres. beside leading production, she also leads the workers of the mill in studying marxism-leninism.

last year when she returned from a "may 7" cadre school where she took part in collective productive labour and the study of marxist works, she went directly to workshops to join the workers in production and canvass their opinions.

tang jui-sen began at the age of thirteen to work in a motor vehicle repair shop. he is now vice-chairman of the mill revolutionary committee. he spends most of his time in the workshops, not his office. this helps him know the situation in the mill inside out.

last year, tang jui-sen led a group of workers and technicians in assembling a new kind of chinese-made spinning frame and finished the job superbly. tang jui-sen and the technicians helped young workers sum up their experience after each machine was assembled. this turned the workshop into a classroom to study technique.

leading mill cadres take part in physical labour in the workshops at least one day every week and the workshop cadres do the same at least three days a week. they said: "we must take part in collective labour so that we will not be divorced from the masses or become subjective and bureaucratic". owing to their persistence in this method and their close ties with the masses, the cadres can draw on the workers' wisdom and experience and popularize them.

the mill party organization considers the promotion of cadres from among workers an important measure for strengthening working-class leadership over socialist enterprises. the mill has run night schools since 1951 to help workers learn to read and write and train them in industrial management. some worker-cadres have been sent to municipal and provincial party schools to study, and later go back to their posts. politically conscious and experienced workers who have proved their ability in work and maintained close ties with the masses are promoted to leading posts at all levels.

IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Ancient Irrigation System in Northwest China Transformed

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, May 28, 1973)

a 2,100-year-old irrigation system in northwest china, choked with silt at the time of liberation in 1949, has been dredged and transformed. it now leads water of the yellow river to 40,000 hectares of farmland, double its irrigated area in 1949.

the improved system has brought prosperity to 22 people's communes and four state farms in three counties in ningsia. despite a severe drought last year, the fields in the area were ensured adequate water supply. there was a good grain harvest averaging 4.8 tons per hectare, as against 0.75 tons per hectare before liberation. dozens of production teams registered upwards of 7.5 tons per hectare.

the chin-han irrigation system derives its name from two famous dynasties in china's history. the labouring people there started digging a canal in 214 b.c. in the chin dynasty to divert water from the chingtung gorge. another canal was excavated south of it seven decades later in the han dynasty.

this irrigation system, the earliest built along the mighty yellow river, now forms part of the extensive network of canals linked with the river in the ningsia hui autonomous region.

the canals fell into disrepair and their dykes became dilapidated before liberation. the irrigated area dwindled.

the people's government allocated building materials and organized engineers and technicians to help the local people repair and improve the irrigation system. a dam was built to control the flow of water from the yellow river, meandering canals were straightened and 400 sluice-gates built on the main canals. in addition, the people's communes built 470 sub-canals and many small water control projects in the winter and spring slack seasons.

following the extension of irrigation and improvement of drainage, some 5,300 hectares of wasteland have been reclaimed. on a large tract of wasteland covered with rolling sand dunes, people of hui and han nationalities dug branch canals to lead in yellow river water. they also moved in fertile soil and planted trees to ward off sandstorms. grain yield there reached 3.7 tons per hectare last year, and an apple crop of 750 tons was harvested.

on a large area of marshes caused by uncontrolled irrigation and lack of drainage, the people dug six drainage canals linking with 260 sub-canals and numerous ditches. most of the marshes have been drained and turned into fertile farms while some lakes are used for fish breeding.

a hydro-electric power station was built at the starting point of the main irrigation canal. all people's communes and their brigades and teams now use electricity to process grain and fodder and for lighting. forty per cent of the farmland in the irrigated area is tractor-ploughed.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Military Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1973)

a military delegation of the democratic people's republic of algeria led by colonel mohamed zerguini, commander of the third military region, arrived in peking by special plane this evening for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, lu nan-chiao, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department, liu tao-sheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy, cheng chun, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, kao ti-chien, vice-president of the academy of military science of the p.l.a., kang lin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, and leading members of departments concerned.

on hand were algerian ambassador to china chaieb taleb-bendiab and diplomatic officials of the algerian embassy in peking.

when the distinguished algerian guests stopped over in nanning today, they were met at the airport by leading members of the p.l.a. kwangsi regional command and the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Delegation of Australian Swimming Coaches Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1973)

the delegation of australian swimming coaches led by william knapp wound up its friendly visit to peking and left here by air today for shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned wang shao-chiu and others, as well as chinese swimming coaches.

while in peking, the australian friends visited the peking physical culture institute, a people's commune, a school, a hospital and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chairman of British Communist Party (L-M) Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1973)

comrade keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of comrade reg birch, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist).

the dinner proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present were comrades feng hsuan, li hsiao-pai, tang kai and mao pao-chung.

British Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan met and hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of hugh cudlipp, chairman of the british international publishing corporation ltd., mrs. cudlipp and geoffrey goodman, industrial editor of "the daily mirror". they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were peng hua, ma yu-chen, mei wen-kang, hu chuan-chung and yang fang-lin.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Another Instance of Soviet Revisionists' Sham Support, Real Betrayal

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1973)

"following the signing of the agreements on viet nam and laos, the turn of developments in indo-china to the restoration of peace and political settlement now brings up particularly sharply the question of cambodia. the fire of the fratricidal war continues to blaze in that country," the soviet paper "pravda" said in an article recently. it bewailed that "today, the pernicious consequences of the war have become more obvious than ever," bringing about "political and economic chaos in the country," and so on and so forth.

as is known to all, the war between the patriotic cambodian troops and people and the lon nol clique is a life-and-death battle between the force of national salvation and that of national betrayal, between the force of upholding sovereignty and that of selling out sovereignty. the lon nol clique is no "brother" of the cambodian people; it is a bunch of traitors who have sold themselves to u.s. imperialism. the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a just war, and their struggle against the traitorous lon nol clique is a just struggle for safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of their motherland. it has nothing to do with "fratricide".

at present, an excellent situation prevails in the struggle in cambodia. after waging a valiant struggle in the past three years and more, the patriotic cambodian troops and people have effectively controlled 90 per cent of cambodian territory and 85 per cent of the population whereas the lon nol clique, holed up in isolated phnompenh, is panic-stricken and at the end of its tether. the people throughout the world rejoice at the cambodian people's victory. however, the soviet revisionist leading clique which has all along teamed up with the lon nol clique is jittery like ants on a hot pan. by raising a hue and cry about the "pernicious consequences" of the war and its "political and economic chaos in the country", it is shouting itself hoarse in support of the tottering lon nol clique.

in a recent speech at a mass rally in conakry, capital of guinea, cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk solemnly pointed out that the cambodian people would never "accept a deceptive peace" and that "they will fight to the end, that is to say, until the enemy besieged in phnompenh surrender unconditionally and the system u.s. neo-colonialism established in phnompenh in 1970 was swept away forever." but, the soviet revisionist clique utterly disregard the cambodian people's interests, clamouring

loudly for the need to bring developments in cambodia "to the restoration of peace and political settlement".

one cannot but ask why, at a time when complete victory is in sight in the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the soviet revisionists should have gone so far as to turn facts upside down and confuse right and wrong? what are their motives? to put it bluntly, the soviet revisionists' deliberate distortion of the nature of the cambodian war and their slanders against the cambodian people's struggle as a "fratricidal war" are obviously aimed at sabotaging the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in a vain attempt to make the cambodian people lay down their weapons so as to prop up the tottering rule of the lon nol clique. the "political settlement" of the cambodian issue peddled by the soviet revisionists is an effort of co-ordination with the peace talk fraud hatched by u.s. imperialism and the lon nol clique, an effort to split the patriotic cambodian forces.

the hostility of the soviet revisionist clique towards the cambodian people and its support for the lon nol clique does not begin today. it has up to date refused to recognize the royal government of national union of cambodia which is leading the cambodian people in their struggle and which has been recognized by nearly 40 countries and organizations in the world. on the contrary, it has been maintaining for a long time its diplomatic relations with the lon nol clique and continues to provide the latter with economic aid. last year it even voted for the participation of the lon nol clique in a conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization. what is more, it went so far as to undertake recently to insure ships transporting weapons to the lon nol clique. "vanguard", organ of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), said in a recent report: "the russians have been shown to have a direct stake in the success of the mekong river convoys bringing petroleum, imported foodstuffs and military supplies upstream three times a month from south viet nam to the beleaguered cambodian capital, phnompenh." these ships and cargoes were insured by an insurance company of the lon nol clique, which in turn was under the insurance of "seven foreign firms including the state-owned soviet insurance organization, gossprakov". the report pointed out that this soviet assistance in maintaining the lon nol clique, which is beset with difficulties, is "one of the most bizarre ironies of the indo-china war".

the above-mentioned acts of the soviet revisionists cannot save the tottering lon nol clique. on the contrary, they are an excellent self-exposure of the hypocrisy of the soviet revisionists who claim to be a "faithful friend" of the cambodian people.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Civil Engineering Delegation Calls on Japanese Transport Minister

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 28, 1973)

mao yi-sheng, head of the chinese civil engineering delegation, and his party called on japanese minister of transport torasaburo shintani today. the host and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were director of the ports and harbours bureau tamotsu okabe, director of the ships bureau eiichi tasaka, of the ministry of transport, and others.

li lien-ching, counsellor and other members of the chinese embassy in japan were also present.

the chinese civil engineering delegation arrived here on may 26 for a friendly tour at the invitation of the japan-china civil engineering exchange association.

Delegation of Asia Agronomic Exchanges Association of Japan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1973)

a delegation of the asia agronomic exchanges association of japan led by naotsugu nabeshima, president of the association, arrived here by air today at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy.

it was met at the airport by hao chung-shih, acting president of the host society, and others. yoshitoshi munakata, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking, was present.

hao chung-shih gave a banquet for the japanese friends this evening. present were leading members of chinese organizations li yung-kai, wang hsiao-yun, ma ling, chin su-cheng and hsu yun-tien. counsellor yoshitoshi munakata also attended.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Foreign Minister and Vice Foreign Minister Continue Talks with Mauritian Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying continued talks here this afternoon with charles gaetan duval, mauritian minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration and mayor of port louis.

Mauritian Minister Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1973)

charles gaetan duval, minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration of mauritius and mayor of port louis, gave a reciprocal banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening.

attending the banquet were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke, vice-minister of light industry hsieh hsin-ho, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei, and leading members of departments concerned wang yeh-chiu, yang kung-su, ho kung-kai, wen yeh-chan, hsu li-chin, chu chuan-hsien, tien ping, hsing jen-hsien and wu huan-hsing.

mauritian ambassador to china ameen kasenally and the distinguished mauritian guests accompanying minister duval on his visit to china were present.

minister duval in his speech said that his visit to china was an occasion of real "happening". "rarely have i been so profoundly attracted by a people," he added. he noted that his contacts with chinese leaders and people had enriched his knowledge of china and led to establishment of mutual friendship.

he said: "china is great as a nation and people. mauritius is a small nation, but we are also a great people. it is on this basis that our friendship has been founded. it is on this basis that it should be strengthened. this is a clearsighted, active and positive friendship worthy of our peoples."

minister duval said: "i am leaving your noble and valiant country as a friend". "i believe that the friendship we have established between us will stand the test of time and absence."

in his speech, chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "premier chou en-lai cordially met with his excellency minister duval and the other distinguished mauritian guests yesterday. our two sides have exchanged views in the past few days in an unconstrained, frank and cordial atmosphere on the present situation and on strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries." he pointed out: "although the social systems of our two countries are different, it will not prevent us from developing our relations and promoting mutual understanding and friendship on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence." "we are glad to note that your excellency's visit to china has achieved positive results," the foreign minister said.

foreign minister chi peng-fei requested the distinguished mauritian guests to convey the greetings and regards of the chinese government and people to the mauritian government and people. he wished the mauritian government and people constant new victories in safeguarding their national independence and building up their country.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican National Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Welcomed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1973)

the chinese volleyball federation held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to welcome the mexican national men's and women's volleyball teams.

the ceremony was followed by friendly matches between the chinese and mexican men's and women's volleyball teams.

attending the ceremony and watching the matches were felix gopar, captain of the mexican national men's and women's volleyball teams, mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the mexican embassy here;

li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, hsia lang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball federation, and leading members of organizations concerned.

the capital indoor stadium was filled with an atmosphere of friendship this evening. the excellent matches were warmly applauded by the 18,000 spectators. in three of the four sets in the women's match, the mexican players jumped to an early lead. they played a spirited game to force their opponents to errors. the chinese team strengthened their attack to win the come-from-behind victory 3:1.

in the men's match, both teams played a variety of strokes and there were exciting rallies. the chinese team won in three straight sets after keen competition.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China and Embassy Comrades Work on Friendship Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1973)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, his wife and other comrades of the korean embassy today helped with rice transplanting at the hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune as the busy farming season arrived on the outskirts of peking.

han hsin, chairman of the commune's revolutionary committee, said to ambassador hyun jun keuk and the other korean comrades: you come and help us every busy farming season. this is a great support and encouragement for us. we are truly of the same family. ambassador hyun jun keuk said: we are "members of the commune from the city" and we are extremely happy to work alongside commune members at the forefront of production.

the rice fields were permeated with a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the people of china and korea. during the work, the korean comrades chatted with commune members and exchanged experience on collecting and transplanting seedlings. while working, the ambassador asked a leading member of the commune about its production. he watched the performance of a rice transplanter made by the commune.

during the work-break, the chinese and korean comrades held a get-together. the commune members sang the "song of general kim il sung" and other korean songs and the korean comrades sang "long live chairman mao".

ambassador hyun jun keuk encouraged the commune members to achieve still greater success in agricultural production. the korean comrades were accompanied in their work by lu wei-chao, director of the department of asian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, li lien-tseng, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of tahsing county, and hsing jen-hsien and chang chin-lin.

Comrade Kim Il Sung Receives Chinese Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 28, 1973)

comrade kim il sung, respected and beloved leader of the korean people, received today all the members of the chinese women's delegation with tsai shu-mei as leader and lo chiu-yueh as deputy leader.

comrade kim il sung had a photo taken together with them and then had a very cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were kim song ae, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chairman of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union and li jong sun, secretary of the union central committee.

present also was chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

Korean Mansudae Art Troupe of Pyongyang Gives Song and Dance Performance in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 27, 1973)

the korean mansudae art troupe of pyongyang gave a song and dance performance here this evening amid warm applause from an audience of three thousand.

across the theatre hung a streamer reading "long live the militant friendship and great unity of the chinese and korean people exclamation" in the audience were yang kuang-li, chiang ko and hsu chia-tun, vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; chou kuan-wu, deputy political commissar, and hsiao yung-yin, deputy commander, of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army; and fang min, chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee. troupe leader chong gwang sun, first deputy leader

kim hui jun, and deputy leaders jom sung jun and choe sang kun seated themselves among the audience. also present at the performance were yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and liu hsi-lin, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the korean artists staged the revolutionary opera "a flower girl" in peking. their song and dance performance in nanking was given to the chinese audience for the first time. it started with a militant chorus. the artists sang with deep feelings "wishing the leader a long life", "wishing chairman mao a long life" and "may the friendship between korea and china last for ever". the songs praise the revolutionary blood-sealed friendship between the people of the two countries, founded by the korean people's great leader president kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung.

the male chorus, female chorus, male bass solo and female folk-songs performed by the korean artists are marked by a pleasant national flavour. the songs "the leader is always with us", "most beautiful, our motherland" and "ballad of spring ploughing" express the korean people's boundless love for president kim il sung and the korean workers' party and praise the korean labouring people for their industrious work in building their socialist motherland. the dances "celebrate a good harvest", "a good apple harvest", "motherland's chindallae" and "flying snow flakes" give a beautiful picture of how the korean people are carrying out their revolution and construction. another dance "hard march" tells how the soldiers of the korean people's revolutionary army, under the leadership of general kim il sung, defied hardships and fought heroically for the victory of the revolution.

the korean artists also sang the chinese songs "the red sun over the chingkang mountains" and "battle march", and performed the chinese dance "washing clothes" to show their friendly feelings for the chinese people. the theatre was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and korean peoples.

at the end of the performance, leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. nanking units and the municipal revolutionary committee went on stage amid warm applause. they shook hands with the artists and posed for pictures with them, and presented them with a floral basket to congratulate them on their successful performance.

CHINA AND US

Hsieh Hua Meets North American Replantation Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, met and feted the 11-member north american replantation mission on may 25. they had a friendly conversation. delegation leader is dr. harry j. buncke, and deputy leader dr. frank mcdowell.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including kao chin-o, fu yi-cheng, meng chi-mao, wu ying-kai, tseng hsien-chiu, wu wei-jan, feng chuan-han, chu hung-yin, hsin yu-ling, cheng hsu-hsi and wang chu-hui.

the mission arrived here on may 24 at the invitation of the chinese medical association. before coming to peking, it visited kwangchow, hangchow and shanghai and had academic discussions with chinese doctors. during its stay in peking, the mission visited hospitals, factories and a people's commune, and toured places of historical interest. it will leave peking for home via kwangchow after its visit here.

American Guests Leave Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1973)

jerome davis, member of the "promoting enduring peace" of america, and five others left here by air today on a visit to shanghai before going home.

the american guests arrived in peking on may 19. while in peking, they visited a factory, a rural people's commune, a neighbourhood committee and toured places of historical interest. they were honoured at a banquet given by yueh tai-heng, a leading member of the china international travel service.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Chiao Kuan-hua and Li Chiang Meet FRG Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met all members of the economic delegation of the federal republic of germany with berthold beitz, chairman of the supervisory board of the fried. krupp ag., essen, as the leader and heinz hufnagel, chairman of the china section of the east committee of german economy and member of the board of directors of the mmanesmman ag., as the deputy leader. the hosts and guests had an unconstrained talk in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were r.f. pauls, f.r.g. ambassador to china, and embassy officials.

present were also li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and wang tung, sun so-chang, chu chuan-hsien, chin ching-shan, hu pen-yao, kao li-hsing, yu hou-hua and lien cheng-pao.

FRG Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai and Hangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1973)

the economic delegation of the federal republic of germany led by berthold beitz, chairman of the supervisory board of the fried. krupp ag., essen, and heinz hufnagel, chairman of the china section of the east committee of german economy and member of the board of directors of the mmanesmman ag., left here by air today for a visit to shanghai and hangchow before going home. they are being accompanied by li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and toby tafel, economic counsellor of the f.r.g. embassy in peking.

they were seen off at the airport by sun so-chang, a leading member of the chinese department concerned, and r.f. pauls, f.r.g. ambassador to china.

during the delegation's stay in peking, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and vice-chairman li hsi-fu each met and gave a banquet for the delegation. delegation leader berthold beitz and ambassador r.f. pauls gave a banquet on separate occasions. vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-ministers of foreign trade li chiang and chen chieh, and vice-chairman li hsi-fu attended on invitation.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

211

U.S.MAIL

CMP X731231
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680